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# Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN PATROL BOATS SPOTTED ON HIGH SEAS OFF JAPAN

SK240044 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 25 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] TSURUGA--North Korean patrol boats were spotted on the high sea off here, an official of the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency disclosed Saturday (January 24).

The official said that the North Korean vessels might have traveled there to take the 11 North Korean defectors aboard the Chongjin-ho to the North when the 11 people were sent to the international waters.

The official, however, declined to reveal how many North Korean patrol ships have been observed on the high sea.

Meanwhile, Chongjin-ho turned out to be one of the boats in charge of supervising natural resources.

Kim Man-chol and 10 others were wearing "people's clothes," a kind of uniform worn by the majority of North Korean people, the officials said, revealing the possessions of the 11 defectors.

The clothes looked worn-out and their shoes were old. They did not wear gold rings nor did they carry cash or other valuable articles.

The defectors were quoted by the officials as saying that they had left Chongjin, a northernmost port city, at 1 a.m. on January 15. Braving cold winter temperatures, they continued to sail southeastward.

One of the two engines broke down at night on January 16, when they arrived near Taehwado, the sources quoted them as saying. Since then, they had to sail slowly as they approached the Japanese coast.

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CSO: 4100/096



TEAM SPIRIT - 87

Military Affairs Discussed

SK290546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA)--The commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet flea into South Korea on January 27 and discussed "military affairs of common concern" for the United States and South Korea at a war confab with the puppet defence minister, according to a radio report from Seoul.

It is clear to everyone what are "military affairs of common concern" discussed at the military confab between the master and his servant with the large-scale "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises aimed at attack on the northern half of the republic just at hand.

Joint Military Exercise

OW231212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, January 23 (XINHUA)--The United States and South Korea are staging a joint military exercise with more than 200,000 troops involved, official newspaper NODONG SINMUN reported today.

The joint military exercise, code-named "Team-Spirit '87", began January 19 and will end in early May, the paper said.

The team-spirit exercise started from 1976, the report said, adding that its scale has been enlarged over the past few years.

The troops taking part in Team-Spirit '87 are five times than those participating in the first one 11 years ago.

The newspaper charged the United States and South Korea as defying Pyongyang's high-level political and military talks proposal to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula.

The joint military exercise "has created again an obstacle" to peaceful reunification of the country, it said.

Since the Team-Spirit '86, multi-channel talks between the North and the South have been suspended, it said.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK TO STRENGTHEN REGIONAL DEFENSE AGAINST NORTH AGENTS

SK220059 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 22 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] General O Cha-pok, director of the Counter-Infiltration Operations Center, said yesterday that much more emphasis would be put on training exercises aimed at effectively coping with guerrillas and other unconventional means of warfare that might be triggered by the North Korean Communists.

In a report to President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, he said that regional defensive systems would be further strengthened to swiftly and efficiently carry out counter-infiltration operations.

He revealed that about 43 percent of the maneuvers conducted to kill or seize North Korean infiltrators and agents have been successful thanks to the positive cooperation of the people.

Briefing the participants in the counter-infiltration operations conference on recent changes in the military threat posed by North Korea, General O said that the North has newly put one more armored corps into the frontline area.

The new corps brings the number of armored corps in the forward region to five, he said.

He also indicated that about 150,000 North Korean military personnel have been deployed from the rear region to the front since September last year.

Pyongyang announced that the soldiers were assigned to various construction sites for the purposes of economic development, including the construction of an embankment of Nampo, O disclosed.

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ROK UNIFICATION COUNCIL URGES NORTH TO ACCEPT TALKS PROPOSAL

SK220049 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] The advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy yesterday urged North Korea to accept Seoul's call for a South-North leaders meeting.

It said, "In order to prevent another war and consolidate peace on the peninsula, the meeting should be realized as early as possible."

Kim Chang-sik, secretary of the council, demanded that Pyongyang comply with the South's efforts to achieve national reconciliation and democratic unification.

Kim made the remarks in a speech marking the fifth anniversary of Seoul's proposal for national reconciliation and democratic unification.

He blamed the North for its attempt "to create a mood for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and to arouse confusion in the South, with its recent proposal for inter-Korea political and military talks."

In the meeting the council decided to hold nationwide public lectures to spread the will for peaceful unification among the people.

The meeting adopted a three-point resolution urging the North to return to the table of South-North Red Cross, economic and parliamentary talks, which the Pyongyang government left unilaterally.

The resolution also expressed a strong will to keep the free democratic system, while reaffirming that national unity and stability is the only way to consolidate a basis for national unification.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK SOURCES SAY SOUTH COULD SUPPLY POWER TO NORTH

SK161101 Seoul YONHAP in English 1019 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, January 16 (Yonhap)--South Korea can afford to supply electricity enough to help alleviate North Korea's chronic shortage of electric power, the energy and resources ministry said Friday.

Earlier Friday, Construction Minister Yi Kyu-hyo offered to supply electricity to North Korea if Pyongyang gives up the construction project of a huge dam near the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas.

A ministry official said that South Korea's power generating capacity totaled 18 million kilowatts at the end of last year, while its maximum demand was listed at about 9.91 million kilowatts.

Therefore, he said, South Korea would have no difficulty in supplying electricity to the North with surplus power of about 4.56 million kilowatts.

It would cost South Korea about 1.6 billion won (about 1.86 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 860 won) to build pylons to send power across the military demarcation line (MDL) in the buffer zone, according to the official.

For the North, expenses for steel towers connecting the MDL with a North Korean substation would be about 1.06 billion [word illegible].

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VNS DISCLOSES 'CHONGWADAE' DRAMA OF ANTI-DAM CAMPAIGN

SK051032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)--Radio "Voice of National Salvation" exposed the fact that the anti-communist row of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for slandering our construction of the Kungangsan Power Station was a despicable drama prearranged at "Chongwadae."

According to information available, on the evening of October 28 last year, the day when the sit-in started at Konguk University, Chon Tu-hwan urgently called to "Chongwadae" the "Director of the Security Planning Board," the "Home Minister," the "Chief Secretary of Chongwadae," etc., and had an emergency meeting to save the chaotic crisis of power.

Hearing a report from the "Director of the Security Planning Board" about the sit-in at Konguk University and the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship movement of students and opposition democratic forces, Chon Tu-hwan took them to task, asking them what had the "Security Planning Board" and police done till the situation had come to such a grave pass. He said an emergency measure must be taken promptly; the "state morale" of anti-communist idea was being shaken and the very principle of the liberal democratic system was denied, with the wind of anti-U.S. alliance with communism and "sympathy with communism" reaching even the "National Assembly," blowing beyond the university streets; if the rapid turn of the public sentiments to pro-communism, overstepping "sympathy with communism," were not thwarted, his group's timetable of "peaceful change of power," not to speak of the '88 Olympics, would go busted; an immediate countermeasure must be taken, but a one-sided inclination to physical repression is not advisable; an effective stratagem is desirable to sidetrack the attention of the people who are bloated with anti-government" sentiments.

And they framed a plot on the instruction of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, that is "an anti-communist campaign backed by a false propaganda that the construction of the Kungangsan Dam in the North is a 'flooding operation' for 'invading the South'".

Noting that this campaign is largely divided into two stages, the radio said:

The first stage is to build up public opinion at home and abroad, branding the construction of the Kungangsan Dam as a "flooding operation."

The second stage is to threaten the North, in the name of the "defence minister," with a "countermeasure," in case that [word illegible] was not renounced, and to start a "fund-raising campaign for the construction of a counter dam," while watching the reaction of the public opinion at home and abroad and the North.

Saying that some views were raised against this plan, the radio says:

Those views were that it was illogical to call the utilisation of water resources a "military operation," it lacked persuasive power to take issue all of a sudden with the construction of the Kumgangsan Dam long after the North made public its plan and the figures on the possible damages to the Han River Basin in case of the break of the Kumgangsan Dam were not based on a scientific calculation or credibility, and that the construction of a "counter dam" was impossible in view of the conditions in which the "government" found itself and hydraulic engineering conditions.

To this Chon Tu-hwan said, of course, those views could not be denied, but since the North was building the Kumgangsan dam, a hue and cry must be tenaciously raised over it and there was no other way out to break through the difficulties, that the anti-communist campaign, the last card, must be continued at all costs.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY ON THREAT OF KUMGANGSAN DAM

SK310230 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 31 Jan 87 Supplement pp 1, 4

[Article by Kim Chae-il]

[Text] A nation-wide drive to counter North Korea's on-going construction of the security-threatening Kumgangsan Dam has been launched and sees the ardent participation of the whole people searching for nullification of the evil scheme.

The government has repeatedly called on North Korea to stop the dam construction and come to the negotiating table in quest of a reasonable solution but with no sincere response from the North Korean side.

The government decision to build the "Peace Dam" countering the Kumgangsan Dam was regarded as an "inevitable" self-defensive measure to abort North Korea's possible attempts at a water offensive.

In support of the counterdam construction, a national committee has been established and people throng to make donations through the mass media.

Donations totaled 59.3 billion won as of January 24, according to officials at the Pan-National Drive Committee for the Support of the Peace Dam Construction.

On January 16, Construction Minister Yi Kyu-hyo suggested that the Republic of Korea supply its surplus electricity to North Korea if the Pyongyang regime halted the ongoing construction of the Kumgangsan Dam near the demilitarized zone.

He said in a press meet that Seoul is well prepared to supply about 800,000 kilowatts a year to the North to fully compensate for the loss of electric power which would result from its suspension of the Kumgangsan Dam project.

Refuting North Korea's "white paper" on the Kumgangsan Dam project, which asserted that the dam was not designed for military purposes, Minister Yi called upon Pyongyang to come to the negotiating table to discuss the joint development of water resources flowing through the two Koreas.

Minister Yi also proposed that Seoul and Pyongyang organize a joint survey team made up of experts from the two sides to assess the geographical condition at the construction site of the Kumgangsan Dam for safety, scale and other technical problems.

On October 30 last year, the construction minister disclosed the existence of the North Korean Kumgangsan Dam construction project which he argued was apparently aimed for military use.

Since then, Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek, Culture-Information Minister Yi Wung-hui, National Unification Minister Ho Mun-o have repeatedly called on the North Korea to stop the Kumgangsan Dam construction, warning that the South will take "all measures, just and necessary" for its own defense, if the North continues to ignore Seoul's demands.

With North Korea refusing to comply with the South's proposal for a reasonable solution, Seoul and Pyongyang have become involved in a war of economic attrition.

Government officials said that North Korea will suffer a huge economic loss in constructing the dam with little resulting economic gain and the South will also waste a large amount of financial resources to build a mere "defensive structure."

When it comes to the economy, Seoul outpowers Pyongyang and the dam construction will do more damage to the North than to the South; experts have said that the North Korea-projected large-scale dam, just 10 kilometers north of the truce line, is likely to cause a serious threat to the security of the South as well as greatly impair water resources and harm the ecological environment.

It is feared that the bellicose North Korean authorities will use the projected dam for military purposes. The dam could totally devastate the Seoul metropolitan area by flooding it with its water storage capacity of 20 billion tons, they said.

Worrisome, with regard to the on-going construction, is the fact that the South will suffer an annual shortage of about 1.8 billion tons of industrial, agricultural and drinking water, 21 percent of the total water inflowing from the Pukhan River hydrosphere, they said.

A 21 percent reduction in the amount of water flow will inevitably lead to a 24 percent drop in the generating capacity of the Hwachon, Chunchon, Uiam, Chongpyong and Palttang Dams, all of which share the Han River hydrosphere they said.

During rainy seasons a considerable amount of the stored water is expected to be discharged, causing great damage to the river hydrosphere.



Experts figure that 900 million tons of water, discharged from the dam, would flood all of the Seoul area and the city, three counties and nine towns and townships in Kangwon-do, and the city, seven counties and 22 towns and townships in Kyonggi-do.

In such a case, 38 bridges and 14 national roads in Kangwon-do and metropolitan areas would be destroyed and 46 kilometers of the Seoul-Andong railway would also be destroyed or flooded, according to them.

If the 20-billion-ton dam should fail or be destroyed intentionally, they conjecture, 2.3 million tons per second of rapidly flowing water would thunder its way to the south, ripping through the whole central part of the peninsula in 20 hours from the time of the destruction.

Besides this damage, the water shortage resulting from the dam construction will bring various species with poor environmental adaptabilities to the verge of extinction, they said.

Experts indicated that North Korea's power plant construction project will be "unprofitable" in view of the huge construction costs that are estimated at 1.4 trillion won.

According to them, about 1.77 billion tons of water, less than 10 percent of the pondage capacity of the dam, would be enough for the Pyongyang-projected generating capacity of 1,284 million KWH a year and the supply of agricultural, industrial and drinking water to eastern coastal areas.

In consideration of the circumstantial evidence, the dam construction is certainly aimed at purposes other than economic ones, they said.

On the other hand, after an inspection tour of the upper reaches of the Pukhan River, construction engineers said that they have found an appropriate "Peace Dam" location in Hwachon-gun, Kangwon-do, 20 kilometers south of the Kumgangsan Dam as the crow flies.

In view of the geographical features of the projected dam location, the counterdam construction can be completed at reasonable cost.

Furthermore, they said, the projected location is a strategic point in a good position to take the counteroffensive by getting the water to flow back, should it thunder its way from the Kumgangsan Dam.

In the event of a North Korean water offensive through the deliberate self-destruction of the Kumgangsan Dam, according to experts, the counterdam will accommodate the whole of the water and flow it back in the northwestern direction, flooding the Kumhwa areas in the North.

The projected dam is expected to be about 200 meters high and 1,100 meters long, covering an area of 130 square kilometers and holding 1.5 billion tons of water, they said.

The experts said that the 200-meter height of the counterdam, 120 meters above sea level, is sufficient to cope with possible water outflow from the Kumgangsan Dam whose water surface will be 300 meters above sea level in case of storing 2 billion tons of water.

Due to the South's economy overpowering that of North Korea, they went on to say that the country will be able to carry out the dam construction project more efficiently than the North.

Through the experiences of building big-size multi-purpose dams, including Soyang, Andong, Taechang and Chungju, South Korean dam construction technology has come to be of world level. South Korea also has high-quality heavy construction equipment, they said.

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PYONGYANG PROPOSAL BRANDED AS TACTICAL CAMOUFLAGE

SK020342 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 1 Feb 87 p 2

[Editorial: "A Trick To Camouflage Military Provocations"]

[Text] North Korea has recently proposed high-level North-South political and military talks, shifting responsibility for military tension and conflict on the Korean peninsula onto us again. Since last year, North Korea has turned away from the North-South dialogue, which was resumed in various areas early in the 1980's, under a preposterous pretext.

In addition to such peace offensives as tripartite talks involving the United States and a joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations in the North and South, North Korea has repeatedly proposed political and military talks with a military nature. This is, of course, propaganda to justify its act of turning away from the North-South dialogue at home and abroad. Further, we should alert ourselves to the possibility that this is a horrible camouflage trick designed for military provocations.

The recent military trends north of the truce line are unusual enough to cause our alertness. With the military tie-up with the Soviet Union deepening with each passing day, North Korea has deployed forward its combat forces along the truce line. It has not only completed stockpiling emergency ammunitions, firearms, and combat rations needed to move military forces in the season of severe cold, but has also finished an exercise of special corps, which simulates southward invasion, so that they can break through the truce line and have access to Seoul.

As pointed out by a report of the U.S. Department of State sometime ago, North Korea has acquired a posture to minimize the time of alert warning for southward invasion with modernized military forces and equipment and to conduct a large-scale surprise attack on the Republic of Korea. All military strategists unanimously opine that along with this posture of preparedness of North Korea, a possibility of the Soviet Union's direct intervention can turn the military balance in North Korea's favor.

In view of various facts, it is obvious that the ulterior motive for North Korea's proposal for political and military talks--highly tactical political

talks--with a seemingly imperturbable attitude in this actue situation lies in camouflaging its completion of war preparations.

Sennewald, former commander of the Korean-U.S. Combined Forces who visited Seoul sometime ago, warned that the Soviet Union's declaration of its advance into the West Pacific and North Korea's maneuvers for military provocations against the South are increasing military tension on the Korean peninsula. James Lilley, U.S. ambassador in Korea, has also stated that the U.S. commitment to the defense of Korea from an enemy overflowing with resolve for aggression and the Korean-U.S. will for joint defense will be invariably maintained.

In reality, the attitude of distinguishing between what is more important and what is less important and of approaching problems in a reasonable manner is required to solve them. As in the past, the North Korean side has responded to talks when it has been in a favorable position, and has repeated unilateral proposals, which are ineffective and to the contrary only lay obstacles to the settlement of substantial problems, when it has been in an unfavorable position or has tried to realize its ulterior motives. While participating in the North-South dialogue with smiles in the 1970's, the North Korean side built underground tunnels for southward invasion along the Military Demarcation Line. This is part of its stereotyped double-faced tactics in implementing its strategy toward the South. As long as its double-faced lines and camouflaged peace offensives are not corrected, it will be difficult to bear substantial fruition no matter what dialogue is held. At the end, talks will be tactically used as a means to accomplish political and military purposes.

We are well aware that the provocative maneuvers for southward invasion of North Korea, which seeks both detente and war at the same time, are still going on. This statement of North Korean defector Kim Man-chol, who said that "You may not know well. The anti-South operations of North Korea are conducted literally by a special unit. The unit is horrendous and cruel," tells us the truth of North Korea's provocative maneuvers for southward invasion.

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CSO: 4107/095

PRO-NORTH MOVEMENTS

Intellectuals Support President's Speech

SK270445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA)--South Korean intellectuals expressed full support to the policy speech delivered by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

A Seoul university professor surnamed Kim said it was the highest honour of the nation that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, was reelected President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The historic policy speech made by the great president is a reunification charter indicating the road ahead of the progressive intellectuals of South Korea in the struggle for the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he noted, and said:

The new proposal for high-level political and military talks between the North and the South advanced by the great president this time is an epochal initiative to open a new phase for national reunification under the prevailing complex situation and enjoys the fervent support of our people and the warm sympathy of world conscience.

It is the great honour and joy not only of the fellow countrymen in the north but us living in the South to have received an epochal reunification charter of the great president who brilliantly carves out the road to the cause of national reunification and directs us to its accomplishment with his extraordinary intelligence and tested leadership.

A teacher surnamed Cho residing in the central district of Seoul expressed his wholehearted support to the proposal for high-level political and military talks between the North and the South, saying: "The proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the great president is an epochal measure for national salvation to relax the political and military confrontation and tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, promote trust and unity between the north and the south, prevent war, ensure peace and, further, create a favourable environment for the realisation of the peaceful reunification of the country at present."

Noting that the South Korean authorities, while turning their face away from the realistic and fair and aboveboard proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, are talking only about the resumption of the Red Cross talks and economic talks, etc., he said: This is unrealistic and tantamount, to all intents and purposes, to rejecting dialogues. The question of our country's reunification must be solved in accordance with the reasonable and fair and aboveboard proposal put forward by the great President Kim Il-song.

A dismissed journalist surnamed Kim in Changno District, Seoul, stressed: If the present rulers of South Korea truly desire peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, they must shown an affirmative response to the proposal for high-level political and military talks between the North and the South without delay.

#### South Korean Defector Holds Press Conference

SK240525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 24 (KCNA)--Kim Chae-kol, 32, a South Korean student who had been studying in West Germany till he came over to the northern half of the republic some time ago, met with home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang Friday.

Noting that it is not "Chongwadae" but the United States which administers the affairs of South Korea freely, he said it will not be long before Chon Tu-hwan is toppled.

In the future, too, the United States will show keen interest in "Chongwadae" and constantly change its running dogs to keep South Korea in its clutches, he remarked.

After graduating from a high school in Seoul, he was drafted into the puppet army to serve as a lance corporal of the headquarters company of "Chongwadae." Later he finished the course of German literature of Chungang University in Seoul and went to West Germany in April 1985, intending to obtain a diploma by further prosecution of studies. He studied in Gottingen.

He hails from Songnae-dong, Kimchon, North Kyongsang Province.

He recounted what he experienced while studying in West Germany.

When he went to Stuttgart, an industrial city about 600 kilometers from Gottingen, during vacation to earn money for his school expenses, a West German told him that President Kim Il-song is really a great man, he said, and went on:

I learned later that a documentary film about the visit of the great General Kim Il-song to European Socialist countries had been televised in a number of European countries on the first anniversary of that visit. The aforesaid West German had been deeply impressed by scenes of welcome in the film.

Many heads of state had visited European countries. But none of them had been greeted with such grand welcome.

Working at a window-making factory for three months from July, I heard a lot of stories about the great General Kim Il-song and Dear Mr Kim Chong-il.

I felt national pride and honor for the first time in my life. Especially, I fell into deep thoughts over the fact that West Germans whose ideology and system are alien revered so deeply the great General Kim Il-song and dear Mr Kim Chong-il. In this course I keenly felt that the dignity of a nation is precisely the prestige of its leader and its pride and glory are the external authority of the great man guiding it.

Reading avidly books about the great General Kim Il-song and dear Mr Kim Chong-il, I nursed deep in my heart reverence for them and intensely longed for the society of the North.

The quite different realities of the North and South which I learned clearly abroad convinced me that my genuine homeland is the North which is aglow with the dignity of the nation. I finally decided to come over to the North.

He said he could hardly forget the shame he felt in West Germany on account of Chon Tu-hwan. Recalling that the West German government gave a cold reception to Chon Tu-hwan, treating him as an ordinary traveller, when he visited West Germany and workers demanded the expulsion of that vassal of the United States, he said the European tour of the Chon Tu-hwan group was a shame to the nation.

For such despicable fellows as Chon Tu-hwan, he said, South Koreans have to go about with drooping heads abroad and this is one of the main motives of my decision to break with South Korea while studying abroad.

He told about what he saw and felt while standing sentry at "Chongwadae" from the end of the '70s to early '80s.

He said after Pak Chong-hui was shot dead by Kim Chae-kyu, an operation was carried out to remove "army chief of staff" Chaong Sung-hwa, many years senior of Chon Tu-hwan, under the off-stage manipulation of Wickham, and Chon Tu-hwan, an insignificant fellow either in class or in rank or in personality, grabbed the powers of the military overnight and became "president" for the mere reason that he was faithful to the United States.

"Chongwadae" is no more than a doghouse where faithful dogs of the United States get together, he said.

Conscious that South Korea must be freed from the domination of the United States in order to radically solve the structural contradiction of its society, students there set it as a target of struggle to oust the U.S. imperialists and briskly conduct awakening activity in that direction, he said.

The South Korean students, he went on, struggle even suspending classes and shedding blood, because it is the United States that causes all misfortunes and sufferings in the South and it is again the United States that persistently stifles the desire for national reunification.

Telling what he felt after being embraced in the bosom of the dark, he said:

I once again keenly felt that General Kim Il-song is the destiny of our nation, the lodestar of national reunification, the hero of our nation and the peerless patriot, seeing him making the historic policy speech at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly in which he brilliantly indicated the road ahead of the nation for completely realising the Chajusong of man and put forward reasonable proposals for the reunification of the country.

He renewed his firm resolution to follow the great General Kim Il-song and the respected leader Mr Kim Chong-il with his body and soul.

S. Korean People Revere Kim Chong-il

SK200506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)--A printed material entitled "Let Us Extend Wishes for Longevity to Mr Kim Chong-il, the Guiding Sun" is being circulated among citizens of Kwangju, South Korea, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

It says:

Dear Mr Kim Chong-il is the great guiding sun who rose brilliantly to carry forward to completion the cause of chuche pioneered by respected leader General Kim Il-song.

He performed many undying feats for the country and the nation with his outstanding idea and energetic guidance, taking upon himself the destiny of the country and nation in his activities.

Sagacious leader Mr Kim Chong-il is the eternal hope of our fellow countrymen and mankind and symbol of a bright future.

His youth is youth of the country and his good health and a long life is the glory, happiness and pride of the nation.

Let us all wish longevity to Mr Kim Chong-il for territorial reunification and the new day of welfare of the people.



### Chuche Idea Disseminated Among Workers

SK170431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA)--Over 10 South Korean inhabitants including a certain Choe disseminated and propagated the chuche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song, according to a report.

They went down among the workers in an "industrial zone" and taught the idea of President Kim Il-song to them and made efforts to arm them with progressive ideas, making and distributing progressive books.

They formed the Ansan Committee of the struggle for the liberation of workers by amalgamating three anti-"government" labour organisations in the summer of last year.

With this committee as a centre, ideological activities have been strengthened to disseminate the chuche idea among workers.

The fascist clique is cracking down upon workers embraced in the organisation, labelling it as an "underground procommunist organisation."

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CSO: 4100/094

MINJU CHOSON SCORES NO TAE-U REMARKS ON CABINET SYSTEM

SK2241016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 24 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the assertion of No Tae-u, representative member of the "Democratic Justice Party" of South Korea, in his "press conference at the beginning of the new year" that it is the "direction of constitutional revision through agreement" to accept a reasonable proposal with "parliamentary-cabinet system" as the backbone, says this is a far-fetched logic of he who has a dagger in his hand.

The author of the commentary says:

The puppets who have doggedly opposed the demand of the opposition party that the proposal on constitutional revision for "parliamentary-cabinet system" and the proposal on constitutional revision for direct "presidential" election system be put to a plebiscite now claim that the people desire the "parliamentary-cabinet system". This is a swindle forging the people's will. In openly declaring that the "parliamentary-cabinet system" is "the direction of constitutional revision through agreement", forging the people's will, No Tae-u insulted the people demanding constitutional revision for direct presidential election system.

The assertion that they would accept a reasonable proposal with the "parliamentary-cabinet system" as the backbone means that the puppets would accept only proposals favourable to their long-term office. This was clearly proved when No Tae-u said in a definite term that the "argument on power structure" was no longer important. In other words, they would never step back from the "parliamentary-cabinet system" no matter how strongly the opposition party and people call for constitutional revision for direct presidential election system.

In the "state-of-the-nation speech" Chon Tu-hwan the puppet suggested in the ambiguous term of "important decision" that if his clique's scheme for renewed seizure of power would not progress as it wished, he might exercise the "right to take emergency steps" and stage a coup d'etat. And No Tae-u repeated this to browbeat the opposition party and threaten the people. This is an open declaration that they would brandish a sword if the people stand against their scheme to set up the "parliamentary-cabinet system."

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CSO: 4100/094

DPRK PAPER ON DJP PLAN FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK171119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA) The traitor Chon Tu-hwan and gangsters of the "Democratic Justice Party," his private political party, staged a commemoration of the party founding and cried for "constitutional revision through agreement," realization of the "proposal for constitutional revision allowing the parliamentary cabinet system," and so forth.

The signed commentary MINJU CHOSON today brands the function as a reactionary farce to consolidate the foundation of long-term office under the cloak of "constitutional revision through agreement."

It says: The "parliamentary cabinet system" brought forward by the "DJP" gang is, in essence, aimed at prolonging the "DJP power."

The system concentrates on "prime minister" such powers as "right to declare emergency measures", "right to appoint and dismiss cabinet ministers" and "right to present bills." The "prime minister" is to be manipulated by an "advisory institution for the prime minister" which would be "chaired" by former "president." This means that traitor Chon Tu-hwan intends to exercise power in the capacity of an advisor through the "prime minister" in case the worst comes and he has to quit the "presidential seat."

The "parliamentary cabinet system" insisted on by the "DJP" group is destined, after all, to grab the seats of "president" and "prime minister," holding the majority in the "national assembly."

Talking about the "constitutional revision through agreement," traitor Chon Tu-hwan cried that the "DJP" would play the "main role" and its members take the van. This is no more than an agitation urging them to be the shock brigade in the realization of long term office.

"Constitutional agreement" and "compromise" talked about by the "DJP" gang are to legalize the prolongation of power and attach the label of "people's will" to it by inveigling the opposition [passage indistinct] a part of this ruse was the claim of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan that "constitutional revision through agreement" was "desire of the people" and "DJP" had "honestly kept its promise to the people."

COMMENTARIES ON REPLACEMENT OF SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Pyongyang Condemns 'Shameless Maneuver'

SK230755 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Commentary by Station Commentator Cho Tu-ul: "The Murder Boss Must First Be Removed"]

[Text] Under circumstances in which South Korean public opinion has increasingly denounced and convicted him in connection with the murder of student Pak Chong-chol, on the evening of 20 January, traitor Chon Tu-hwan dismissed the puppet Minister of Home Affairs and the director of the National Police Headquarters. At the same time, he appointed Chong Ho-yong, former puppet Army Chief of Staff, and Yi Yong-chang, puppet chief of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau to those positions.

On the morning of the same day, during a New Year policy briefing session at the puppet Ministry of Home Affairs, as he described the death incident of Pak Chong-chol as unexpected and unusual and having taken place while the police pursued sustained efforts to develop into a so-called democratic police force, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about regret over the incident and fundamental prevention against recurrence of this type of incident.

This is shameless wordplay and a maneuver designed to soothe boiling public opinion and settle public sentiments.

The puppet traitor's dismissal of the Minister of Home Affairs and the chief of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, the heads of oppressive puppet institutions, is not to punish someone in connection with the death incident of student Pak Chong-chol or to prevent a recurrence of this type of incident. It is only a deceitful maneuver designed to extricate themselves from an awkward position that resulted because of great pressure from public opinion.

Those who have been newly appointed to head the oppressive puppet institutions are even more malignant than those who were dismissed.

Chung Ho-yong, the new puppet Home Affairs Minister, graduated as part of the 11th class of the Korean Military Academy with Chon Tu-hwan, and is one of the devilish, bloodthirsty murderers who actively participated in the maneuver of the puppet traitor to snatch power and has occupied the position of commander of the notorious Airborne Brigade of the puppet army and other key positions in the puppet army.

Yi Yong-chang, new chief of the puppet National Police Headquarters, ran amuck to suppress the people when he held the positions of Chief of the Provincial Police in Taegu, Pusan, and Seoul and is the very fascist hangman who headed the operation to crack down on the joint struggle at Konguk University and the operation to suppress the NKDP's Seoul mass rally last year.

The puppet traitor's melodrama of replacement is an intolerable mockery and a challenge to the people and democratic forces in South Korea--a mockery and a challenge designed to increase suppression of the people and solidify the regime for long-term office by appointing the vicious perpetrators of suppression in a way that turns out a wolf at the front door and takes in a jackal through the back.

The puppet traitor's description of the murder of student Pak Chong-chol as unexpected and unusual is a two-faced maneuver.

It is no secret that oppressive puppet institutions, from head to tail, are organized as organs for torture, where the vicious brutality of torture is usually committed, such that every day fervent youths and patriots suffer unnatural deaths or become crippled.

There are numerous people, whose names are already well known to the world, who have died from torture at the hands of the puppets. The brutality of torturing student Pak Chong-chol to death reveals nothing but the tip of the iceberg.

The shameless maneuver committed by the puppet traitor is only proof to show that the puppets are bent on preventing their brutality of torture from coming to light and that they are not eager to eradicate it.

Actually, even at the place where he babbled about regret and prevention, the puppet traitor urged the pawns onto more wicked fascist suppression while instructing that they strongly cope with the challenge of the so-called free democratic system or pro-communist and pro-North acts.

According to a report, it is said that in an attempt to pretend he is interested in eradicating the brutality of torture, on the morning of 21 January traitor Chon Tu-hwan discussed forming a so-called special body to prevent the recurrence of the torture incident and to safeguard the people's human rights. However, this is also an impudent mask.

What is the use of forming such a nominal body under circumstances in which the politics of murder and torture are institutionalized and suppression with bayonets is the only method of rule?

Moreover, as long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the murder boss who has painted himself with the blood of the people with the brutal massacre in Kwangju and brutal tyrannical rule for more than 6 years since seizing power, remains in a position of power, problems can never be solved. At the same time, the brutality of torture and murder, like the incident in which student Pak Chong-chol was slaughtered, will constantly take place.

If the brutality of murder through torture is to be eradicated and the human rights of the people are to be guaranteed in South Korea, the fascist ruling system itself must be abolished and murder boss Chon Tu-hwan must first be removed.

#### NODONG SINMUN Denounces New Replacements

SK230403 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 21 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 22 January Commentary: "They Let a Wolf Go and Brought in a Jackal"]

[Text] It has been reported that the Chon Tu-hwan ring dismissed the puppet home minister and the director of the puppet police headquarters, holding them responsible for the brutal atrocity of torturing the patriotic student Pak Chong-chol to death, and filled the posts with new rascals.

Finding that the voices calling for the punishment of the murderers are being raised among youths, students, and people in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring belatedly admitted its murderous atrocity and made the replacement commotion as a step to bring under control the surging public sentiment while uttering regrets and apologies. Subsequently, puppet Chon Tu-hwan clamored about the formation of a so-called special organ to prevent torture.

Judging from the fact that the rascals are kicking up the row of replacing the puppet home minister and puppet police director while clamoring about the formation of a special organ, it is obvious that they are now in a very difficult situation due to the recent torture-murder incident.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's replacement of the puppet home minister and police director does not mean that it has renounced its torture politics. We can see this in the personal history of the rascals who have filled the two posts.

Speaking of Chong Ho-yong, who was appointed as the new puppet home minister this time, he hails from the military academy of the puppet army, like traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and worked as commander of the puppet special warfare unit and chief of staff of the puppet army. While serving in these posts, he took the initiative in suppressing the people as an underling of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

In particular, this rascal is a murderous hooligan who supplied hallucinogens to gangsters from the puppet special warfare unit and unleashed them to man-slaughtering operations during the great genocide in Kwangju.

Even now, South Korea youths and students are still burning this rascal who stands next to none in slaughtering men. While serving as director of the puppet South Kyongsang Provincial Police Bureau, the Puppet Pusan City Police Bureau, and the puppet Seoul City Police Bureau, this rascal brutally murdered numerous patriotic students and people.

It was precisely this rascal who waged the scotched-earth operation against the students' sit-in struggle on the campus of Konguk University by mobilizing police troops equivalent to one complete army division. It was also this rascal who blocked the NKDP's Seoul rally for constitutional revision in favor of the direct presidential election system by mobilizing more than 100,000 special police troops.

What these rascals uttered upon taking their new seats draw our attention. Chong Ho-yong clamored that he would thoroughly ferret out and root out left-leaning elements. Yi Yong-chang babbled that he would allow the political, religious, labor union, and campus activities only within the framework of the law. This means that these rascals have already unsheathed the sword of (?suppression).

The replacement of the puppet home minister and the police director is nothing but a trick to bring under control the public sentiment which has been led to the road of opposing and condemning the Chon Tu-hwan ring.... The Chon Tu-hwan ring has expelled a wolf through the front door and called in a jackal through the back door.

It is by no means accidental that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has chosen the most brutal murderers and appointed them to the posts so that they can control the police forces. In his policy speech, traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored that if the attempt to prolong his power encounters an obstacle this year he would make a grave decision. As has been estimated at home and abroad, this indicates that he will not hesitate to take an emergency measure or to trigger a coup d'etat.

The recent replacement commotion is nothing but a reorganization of forces by the military hooligans with a grave decision ahead.

On the same day that he kicked up the replacement commotion, traitor Chon Tu-hwan directed the two rascals to sternly deal with procommunist and pro-North acts while clamoring about the need for stability and the like. This is a directive to murderers to demonstrate their skill in slaughtering people.

With no replacement commotion like the one kicked up this time can the Chon Tu-hwan ring fool anyone? The South Korean people have more gallantly risen up in the struggle to overthrow the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring.

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CSO: 4100/094

NORTH SEEKS SUPPORT IN NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

Editorial Urges Reunification Talks

OW031004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, January 3 (XINHUA)--The official Korean newspaper, "NODONG SINMUN," today carried an editorial calling for a breakthrough toward peaceful reunification of the country through high-level political and military talks between Pyongyang and Seoul.

The high-level political and military talks proposal was made by Korean leader Kim Il-song in a policy speech at the Supreme People's Assembly Tuesday.

"It is an urgent need of the times and the nation to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, keep and strengthen peace, and create a favorable climate for working on the reunification issue. The protracting serious mutual distrust and misunderstanding between the North and South should be eliminated in order to alleviate the tension when the nation remains divided," the editorial said.

"Such kind of misunderstanding and distrust were caused by differences in ideology and system. To solve this problem and create an atmosphere of understanding and trust depends largely on efforts by people enjoying political and military power in both parts of the country," it said.

It said that the high-level political and military talks proposal was "aimed at making a breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification of the country free of foreign interference."

Such talks between the North and South "will make an important turning point in seeking mutual trust, creating a new situation leading up to eased political and military tension, and fostering a climate for all-round dialogue," the editorial said.

It said that if such talks and all other talks could be held successfully, "a North-South summit meeting could take place to deal with questions of fundamental significance found in the way of national reunification."



It urged the Seoul authorities to make a positive response to the Pyongyang proposal.

#### DPRK Urges Response to Peace Proposal

OW161126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, January 16 (XINHUA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea urged South Korea Thursday to respond affirmatively and immediately to a recent DPRK proposal for high-level political and military talks, the leading Korean newspaper 'NODONG SINMUN' reported today.

Chon Kom-chol, head of the North's delegation to the preliminary meeting for North-South parliamentary talks, said at a press statement yesterday that it is first of all important to remove the political and military confrontation that contributes to tension on the Korean Peninsula, the paper said.

Chon said the South Korean delegation to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks should not utter such irresponsible words as "resumption of the dialogues" and "talks between the supreme chiefs," but take a responsible step so that the South Korean authorities accede to the DPRK's proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

He expressed regret about a "joint statement" issued Wednesday by the three South Korean delegations to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks. The South Korean statement side-stepped recent DPRK proposals for high level talks, and merely re-stated old positions adopted by the South, Chon said.

Also on Wednesday, Yu Ho-chun, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (Korea), said in his press statement the South Korean authorities must look squarely at the desire of the nation and the trend of the times and send an affirmative reply without delay to the DPRK's new peace initiative.

He criticized the South Korean authorities for their "reply to the peace proposal for talks by harping on the shopworn tune of 'resumption of the past dialogues'."

He believed that all progressive organizations and peace-loving and justice-holding people in the world would support firmly the DPRK's efforts to remove the political and military confrontation and create a new space for the North-South dialogue and peace on the Korean peninsula.

The DPRK's new peace proposal was put forward by President Kim Il-song December 30. Last Saturday, the DPRK sent the South Korean authorities a letter containing a formal proposal for new North-South talks.

## Appeals to Neutral National Group

OW171238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, January 17 (XINHUA)--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) said today it hopes the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) supports its recent proposal for high-level talks with South Korea.

In a letter sent today to the NNSC, Yi Tae-ho, a senior member of the Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, said the proposal for military and political talks is one way to eliminate the confrontation between North and South.

The proposal, put forward December 30 by DPRK leader Kim Il-song, calls for talks on increasing NNSC powers, organizing the neutral nations supervisory troops and turning the demilitarization along the military demarcation into a peace zone, the letter said.

The proposal is a sincere move by the North to relax tension along the demarcation line and prevent armed clashes, the letter said.

Yi Tae-ho said he hoped NNSC would respond to the DPRK's proposal.

The NNSC is composed of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden.

## Chongnyon Figures Support Proposal

SK200421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA)--Functionaries of the general association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in their press statements issued in support of the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks stressed that the proposal was a new and most patriotic one for national salvation.

Pae Pyong-tu, chairman of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon, said: Reflected in the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song are the firm stand and will of the workers' party of Korea and the government of the republic to remove the distrust and confrontation and promote trust and unity between the fellow countrymen, prevent the danger of war, ensure peace and, further, achieve the reunification of the country in a peaceful way.

The South Korean authorities must not clamour that someone was "planning to invade the South" with the 1988 Olympic games ahead and the construction of the Kumsangsan Power Station was for "flooding operation", but get withdrawn from South Korea at once nuclear weapons which are more than to exterminate all the Korean nation, he declared.

Yi Mal-sang, chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon, stated that the proposal for North-South high-level political and [word illegible] was an important one for making a breakthrough for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Kim Yong-hak, [word illegible] of the Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon, noted: If this proposal is translated into practice, dialogues in various domains will be promoted successfully and, further, it will be possible to open North-South summit talks to discuss fundamental problems for the realisation of the country's reunification.

No one who is truly concerned about the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula today and desires peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, can turn his face away from this new nation-saving proposal.

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CSO: 4100/094

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA ON NKDP LAWMAKER'S REMARKS AT COURT TRIAL

SK220506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 22 (KCNA)--Yu Song-hwan, a "national assemblyman" from the South Korean opposition "New Korea Democratic Party," strongly defended his own speech calling for reunification at the "national assembly" plenary session in October last year, at a trial held in the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on January 19, according to a foreign press report.

Recollecting his speech, in which he opposed the "anti-communist state policy" and called for a "unification-oriented state policy," he said: "We think that unification is a national task which should be placed above any political and ideological concept."

He further said:

"Taking issue with my remarks made out of such belief, the present 'regime' deprived me, an incumbent assemblyman, of all rights including the privilege of exemption from liability for my parliamentary speech guaranteed by the constitution and stood me in the court. This is obvious political repression and an infantile act."

On October 14 last year, Yu Song-hwan said at the "national assembly" plenary session that "the state policy should not be anti-communism, but be reunification" only to be taken to prison on the third day after this speech on the charge of violation of the "National Security Law."

The fact that even expression on the "national assembly" rostrum is made an object of repression vividly reveals the actual state of South Korea, a land of darkness.

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CSO: 4100/094

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH

SK210521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the South Korean puppets for mobilizing venal organisations and the puppet ministry of fisheries to slander our step of self-defence for apprehending a fishing boat of South Korea which had illegally intruded deep into the territorial waters northwest of Changsangot in the West Sea of our country.

In a signed commentary headlined "masters of anti-communist smear campaign" the daily says:

The South Korean puppets jabbered that their boat "Tongjin No. 27" was "kidnapped by force in the high seas". This is a pretext to take issue with us.

The master, chief engineer, boatswain and crewmen of the South Korean boat apprehended by us confessed that they had illegally crossed the demarcation line on the sea and intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side up to 21.2 miles northwest of Changsangot. They said they continued fishing even after realising that they had crossed the demarcation line on the sea, they apologized for their fault and asked for pardon.

"Forcible kidnap in the high seas" was invented by those engrossed in anti-communism to find a pretext for a new anti-communist campaign.

It is nonsense that the South Korean puppets branded our apprehension of the South Korean boat as an "international act" for "heightening the tension."

It seems that the South Korean puppets are hard at work to find a pretext for a new anti-communist campaign as their assertion of "20,000 million tons flooding operation" in connection with our construction of the Kumgangsan power station miscarried.

The false propaganda, however, will bring them nothing good, stresses the daily.

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CSO: 4100/094

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK ORGANIZATIONS CHAIRMEN SUPPORT TALKS PROPOSAL

SK200525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)--Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Choe Yong-hae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; and Pak Su-tong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, made public press statements on the letter containing a concrete proposal to hold North-South high-level political and military talks, which was sent by the Premier of the Administration Council and the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK to the South Korean Prime Minister and Defence Minister.

In his press statement January 16 Chairman Kim Pong-chu said:

The proposal of our side to hold North-South high-level political and military talks is a very reasonable and timely national salvation measure for effecting a new turn towards detente, reconciliation and peace in our country.

The South Korean rulers, however, even avoided taking over our letter containing our proposal of peace talks and, worse still, are seeking to further aggravate the North-South political and military confrontation.

He strongly demanded that the South Korean authorities give an answer without delay to our new proposal of peace talks.

Chairman Choe Yong-hae said in his press statement January 17. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, far from responding to our proposal, repeated his hackneyed words about "resumption of suspended dialogues" and "talks between supreme chiefs" in his "state-of-the-nation speech" on January 12.

This is not an honest and sincere answer to our letter.

He demanded that the puppet clique give to our peace proposal without delay an answer understandable to our youth and the entire nation.

Chairman Pak Su-tong in his press statement January 28 said: If the South Korean authorities persistently refuse to accept our constructive proposal, they will only reveal to the world people their own true color as the opponent to detente and dialogue and strangle their own necks.

VNS DIALOGUE ON STUDENT MOVEMENT IN SOUTH

SK230542 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
0300 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Dialogue between Madame Yun Chong-won and Kim Chol-min: "Students' Anti-U.S. Struggle for National Salvation Which Has Entered a New Stage"; From the "Hour for Youths and Students" Feature Program]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] While surging ahead in terms of quality, the student movement--a part of our masses' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle to achieve the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification--has dealt a severe blow to U.S. colonial rule, showing that the student movement has entered a new stage under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

I would like to discuss this with you during this hour. That the student movement is now developing onto a new stage, I believe, can be detected, first of all, in the fact that the students are now accelerating their march in the chuche orbit, assuming the chuche idea as their guiding ideology.

[Yon Chong-won] The students engaged in the student movement assume the chuche idea as their firm ideological cornerstone. For the students to assume the chuche idea as their guiding ideology is very important as it enables the students to overcome leftist or rightist deviation in their struggle and to lead the struggle down a straightforward road leading to victory.

During recent years, the youths and students have concentrated their efforts on understanding the works of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the profound truth of his chuche idea through various efforts to raise consciousness among the masses, including ideological circles. During this process, they have come to understand that they can achieve the cause of national liberation if they march down the road directed by the chuche idea and now they have chosen the chuche idea as their guiding ideology.

In this way, the student movement has finally managed to enter the correct orbit of its own development. This means that they have now chosen a correct compass that enables them to advance the anti-U.S. struggle for independence down a straightforward road to victory.

[Kim] That is why the Chon Tu-hwan group has become edgy about the students' effort to raise consciousness.

On 10 January, South Korean papers such as CHUNGANG ILBO reported that students who had earlier studied various forms of anticapitalist philosophical ideas which were once considered radical thoughts in West Europe, have now earnestly chosen Marxist-Leninist lines and, going one step further, have taken the road of admiring and following President Kim Il-song's *chuche* idea. This is no accident at all.

[Yon] Judging by this alone, students who had been probing in the darkness for guiding ideology for their struggle have now found an ideological cornerstone in the *chuche* idea, not to mention that they have embodied it. I believe that this is the prime factor that has enabled the student movement to surge ahead onto a new stage in terms of quality under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

[Kim] In this process, a great number of the student movement's new generation of leaders have emerged, thereby bringing great *Chang* to our students' spiritual world in terms of quality. What do you think of this?

[Yun] You are right. Amid the flames of the arduous anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, a new generation of young leaders of the student movement who are armed with the *chuche* idea have joined the ranks without interruption. As a result, despite fascist suppression, the student movement has fully fulfilled its mission as the main force to find a way out for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and has remained in existence.

As a result, the student movement is now proud of having a new generation of leaders in its ranks. This has also brought drastic changes to the students' spiritual world, in their view of the United States in particular.

According to a survey conducted last year by the monthly magazine SINTONG-A concerning views of the United States held by students in Seoul, nearly 95 percent of them advocated the cause of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. This shows that the cause of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence has become a factor that is commonly shared by all the students as a whole. In other words, the consciousness of independence has firmly settled its roots in the student masses.

[Kim] In particular, the growing anti-U.S. consciousness for independence among the youths and students has given rise to the consciousness of reunification through uniting with communists, to the point where no force can oppose it, not to mention the fact that the wall of the anticommunist consciousness has been torn down.

[Yun] Indeed, this is fighting power that has never existed in the 40 years of student movement.



During the united sit-in struggle staged last year at Konguk University, students fought with such slogans as "Let Us Achieve National Reunification After Driving the U.S. Imperialists Out of Our Country," "Anticommunism Is Treacherous and Reunification Is Patriotic," and "Abolish the National Security Law." I think this is a clear example reflecting the students' consciousness of reunification as well as their burning hope for reunification.

[Kim] That the student movement is developing onto a new stage, I believe, can be detected through the appearance of their struggle which has become stronger in recent years as well. What do you think of it?

[Yun] You are right. A great many changes are taking place in the appearance of the student struggle. In recent months, the students' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle has been staged without interruption while becoming more stubborn and passionate.

What is more noteworthy is that the student movement has been firmly turned into an anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Think of the student struggles staged during the past year. They were, from start to finish, anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggles, with the anti-U.S. struggles for independence accounting for the majority, and they were staged as means of refusing the forcible occupation of South Korea by the United States and its colonial rule there.

This demonstrates that the youths and students have come to grasp the fact that the most important and fastest way to solve all problems such as ending the colonial subjugation and fascist maneuvers for war and division and to realizing independence, democracy, and reunification in this land lies in sweeping away the U.S. colonial rule and in achieving genuine national liberation.

[Kim] That the student struggle has been firmly turned into the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is the most noteworthy course of development of its own.

I believe that there has been progress in the organizational aspect of the struggle. What do you think?

[Yun] The students who have become aware of the importance of the struggle organizations are now paying special attention to the organizational aspect. Not only have they formed struggle organizations in various regions and then pan-national ones based on the regional struggle organizations, but they have also rehabilitated and repaired the destroyed organizations and then formed higher-level mass struggle organizations in conformity with the demands of the developing student movement and reality. Under the guidance of these organizations, student struggles were staged uniformly.

In the wake of the united sit-in struggle at Konguk University, the student struggles which had been staged sporadically have been expanded into joint struggle with the support of students of various universities. Solidarity struggles are also being staged fiercely.

Also, students and youths are now stirring the masses of all walks of life, including the workers and peasants, to pan-national anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, while cultivating the flames of struggle among them.

This being the case, even foreign news reports now say that the student struggle is certainly moving in a [word indistinct] and expressed optimism about the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, saying that such an upsurge can be viewed as a sign of a new [word indistinct].

[Kim] The student movement which is developing onto a new stage under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is now not only dealing a severe blow to U.S. colonial rule, but also is giving encouragement to our masses' cause of independence, democracy, and reunification.

Oh, I think we have run out of our allotted time. Thank you very much for talking.

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CSO: 4100/094

COMMENTS ON SOUTH KOREAN STUDENT DEATH ISSUE

LSWYK, Student Body Statement

SK220228 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text of Statement of the LSWYK Central Committee and the Korean Students Committee dated 20 January to denounce the death of Seoul National University Student Pak Chong-chol as a result of torture by police in Seoul]

[Text] According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on 14 January committed the unpardonable crime of taking away Seoul National University [SNU] student Pak Chong-chol--who called for the national sovereignty deprived the people in South Korea, democracy, and the reunification of the country--to a place of torture, the puppet national police headquarters, and murdering him after cruelly and brutally torturing him.

When this was made known, they meanly maneuvered to hide the truth and escape responsibility for the crime by at first saying that student Pak Chong-chol died of natural causes, that he was dying during the course of interrogation, and that there was no particular external injury revealed by autopsy. They attempted in vain to prolong investigation of the case, saying that the result of the investigation would be made known after about 10 days.

However, the fascist hangmen were unable to hide their crime with their assortment of vindications and excuses.

The South Korean democratic organizations and people of all strata resisted and condemned the incident, saying that the police beat their comrade and that he died from torture. The NKDP and off-stage opposition figures raised their voices in denunciation, saying that the death of student Pak Chong-chol resulted from the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime's intolerable savagery and torture.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, unable to hide the truth because of strong denunciation by the South Korean people and public circles, had to admit, through the puppet home minister and the director-general of the puppet National Police headquarters, that two policemen suffocated student Pak Chong-chol while torturing him, putting his head into a water-filled bathtub.

As clearly revealed by the facts, the case of murder of student Pak Chon-chol is no accident caused by some policemen, but the inevitable result of the vicious military fascist rule imposed in South Korea. It is not a question of infringement of the human rights of one student, but the fascist clique's vicious reactionary offensive against all the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea.

The LSWYK Central Committee and the Korean Students Committee sternly denounce, in the name of all Korean youths and students, the vicious and murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring that has savagely slaughtered student Pak Chong-chol who called for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization in South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's barbarous murder of patriotic students who joined the sacred struggle for the independence of society, democratization, and the reunification of the country in South Korea has never ceased, not for one day, during the entire period of its power. For the past 6 years, since he snatched power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the rare murderer who cruelly and brutally slaughtered thousands of fellow countrymen and immersed the entire land of Kwangju in a sea of blood, has committed the unpardonable act of nation-slaughter by brutally murdering numerous youths, students, and patriotic people.

They silenced those involved in the popular uprising in Kwangju, those involved in the struggle of setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, and hundreds of thousands of other patriotic students and people who have called for independence, democracy, and reunification in prisons and secret detention centers, inflicted all forms of inhuman medieval torture on them, such as the electric torture, the water torture, the bamboo stick torture, the electric bulb torture, the chicken barbecue torture, and the personality-splitting torture, massacring numerous people then throwing them into rivers and the sea, leaving them in caves, and burying them alive. How many students in South Korea have died a death they did not deserve or are being subjected to all forms of persecution and torture after being forcibly taken into the puppet army while bravely struggling on the campuses and in the streets! How many patriotic students were found as skeletons in mountains and caves!

The slaughtering brutality of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan rascal has reached the highest pitch, especially in recent days. Violently raving last fall that it would resolutely cope by proclaiming martial law or taking an emergency measure if disorder took place because of the students' struggle, the Chon Tu-hwan rascal has committed the unprecedented fascist brutality of putting approximately 1,500 persons in jail at one time and killing perhaps 20 of them by mobilizing approximately 8,000 heavily armed policemen, tanks, and even airplanes to suppress students who participated in the joint struggle at Konguk University.

Threatening in a so-called state policy speech delivered this year that it would make a grave decision if the road to prolong the DJP's regime is blocked, the murderous Chon Tu-hwan rascal has pushed all forms of suppressive forces into suppressing patriotic students and the people.

Since the outset of the new year, after carrying out a death sentence on two patriotic students who struggled for independence and democracy following charges of violating the notorious national security law, the murderous rascal is now kicking up a commotion to arrest 175 persons by putting a price on them and holding a murderous trial for more than 400 participants of the joint struggle at Konguk university.

All of these fascist suppressions being committed in South Korea against patriotic students clearly elucidate that the Chon Tu-hwan military rascal is a matchless fascist tyrant who has lost the reason of man and is running amok indiscreetly and is a cruel murderer.

The brutal act of suppression being crazily committed in South Korea by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists is last-ditch writhing designed to strangle the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist movement for independence and democracy by students and patriotic people that increases each day and to settle the crisis in the colonial fascist rule which stands on the sand. This is never the act of the strong, but that of the weak.

Although the fascist dictators can kill one patriotic student today, tomorrow they will face the shameful fate of being buried by revengers.

The South Korean fascist clique must immediately stop the criminal acts of jailing, trying, punishing, and brutally torturing and murdering progressive students, and unconditionally and immediately release them after ending the unjust punishments inflicted upon patriotic students and the people.

It is the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself who is the leader of the ring of murder that has slaughtered student Pak Chong-chol. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not attempt to settle the situation by shifting responsibility onto someone else, but take responsibility for this incident himself and resign from power.

The South Korean students must not allow the blood spilled by fellow students to be fruitless and must see to it that he is repaid a hundred or a thousand times the price in blood.

We firmly believe that the South Korean students will more boldly turn out in the righteous and sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist war for national salvation to end the cursed colonial fascist rule.

Moreover, we take this opportunity to express our firm belief that international youth and student organizations and youth and student bodies and political and social circles around the world--organizations, bodies, and circles which love justice and truth--will further raise their voices to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan fascist hangmen for committing the brutality of suppressing the South Korean students and continuously give positive support and solidarity to the righteous struggle of patriotic students.

## SKNDF Manifesto

SK190945 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
0300 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Manifesto issued by the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] on 17 January in Seoul]

[Text] Dear 1 million students and people all over the country: Our beloved fellow student Mr Pak Chong-chol, who cried out for independence and democracy hand in hand together on the road of the movement for national salvation until yesterday, has been atrociously murdered as a result of a murderous torture by the fascist dictatorial regime.

The Chon Tu-hwan regime committed the devilish barbarity of killing Mr Pak, a linguistics major of Seoul National University, after it took him away on 14 January and bestially tortured and interrogated him on the charge of violating the National Security Law. In an attempt to hide this criminal murder which incurs the wrath of heaven and man, on 15 January the murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime unhesitantly committed the double murder barbarity of hastily cremating his corpse which was so extensively covered with wounds from torture that it was almost unidentifiable.

At this abhorrent barbarity of torture and murder committed by the beasts, all the people are now consumed with rage and the entire land is filled with indignation and resentment.

The fascist regime's barbarity of torturing and murdering Mr Pak Chong-chol is an open strangling operation against the 1 million students all over the country, and an intolerable act of human slaughter against all the people.

The barbarity of torturing and murdering Mr Pak is not accidental, resulting [words illegible]'s mistake. It is yet another revelation of the nature of Chon Tu-hwan as a murderer by which such barbarous acts have been systematically committed based on the structural nature of the U.S. colonial rule. It is the product of the frantic suppressive offensive committed by the Chong-wadae for its long-term power.

How many precious patriotic students, democratic figures, and patriotic masses have been taken to prison, crippled, and have died from torture under the military rule of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime, which was born in the sea of blood of Kwangju? In hundreds of cursed prisons and detention rooms above and under ground, the students whose bones are broken from Taekwondo torture by the fascist hangmen are dragged out into the murderous court of trials; the son who has lost his memory from electric torture is unable to communicate with his father even when they meet; and women are made naked by the beasts for sexual torture, their chastity violated with their hands handcuffed. These are the scenes of the unprecedented vicious acts being committed today.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan regime's acts of strangling human rights do not stop there. Chong Tu-hwan, the murderer of Kwangju who loves the taste of power, drew the bloody sword again and undertook the desperate and frantic murder rampage when he was cornered in a blind alley before the grand march of the masses for independence and democracy.

The vicious ring, which raved such deceptive talk as the localization of democracy, peaceful transfer of power, and politics of dialogue, has today abandoned this deceptive mask. Openly revealing the plot of exercising the emergency supreme power in the name of a grave decision, it is conducting a massive fascist suppressive operation to stifle and obliterate all the forces that stand in the way of its retaking power.

The Chongwadae is now taking advantage of the winter holidays to hold a murderous package trial for those involved in the united sit-in at Konguk University, passing harsh penalties on them, indiscriminately suppressing the struggle organizations for national salvation, labeling all of them as pro-communist leftist organizations, and ruthlessly arresting and imprisoning all the activist students and key members.

In South Korea today, all the people have been turned into prisoners, and the entire land has been turned into a prison and house of manslaughter.

The barbarity of torturing and murdering Mr Pak Chong-chol is the revelation of the extreme fascist rampage of the Chon Tu-hwan military regime and the prelude to another Kwangju tragedy.

There cannot be any mutual concession or dialogue with the traitorous fascist group which does not hesitate to kill all the people for long-term power. Reality shows that we cannot realize true constitutional revision or democratization, nor can we approach the dawn of independence and reunification without overthrowing the military dictatorial regime.

Now we have nothing more to expect and nothing to withdraw from. We, the people, whose flesh and blood have been slaughtered under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist rule, should all rise up, hand in hand together, in the struggle to overthrow the murderous regime.

Thousands and tens of thousands of conscientious prisoners imprisoned in prisons and detention rooms are now bleeding on the torture block of the beasts, being subject to threats against their lives like Mr Pak Chong-chol.

The 1 million patriotic students, the families of the detained people, and all the people should be firmly united and launch into a massive pan-national movement to rescue our conscientious prisoners and patriots so that they can be released.

Resistance to violence against the masses is the right bestowed upon man by birth. How can we tolerate any longer or remain indifferent to the devilish barbarity of the Chon Tu-hwan regime which tortured and murdered a fellow student?

We are the righteous people who, unable to suppress surging indignation over the death of student Kim Chu-yol in the 1960's, overthrew the Syngman Rhee regime by the 19 April resistance. We are the heroic people who rose up in the popular uprising of Kwangju in the 1980's in a fury of indignation, embracing the corpses of the comrades-in-arms who fell dead from the gun shots on 17 May.

The death of Mr Pak, who has been atrociously murdered by the enemy's bestial and barbarous torture, should never be in vain. Let us kindle a flame to the heated indignation of the masses. Let us bring forth the waves of the masses' resistance for independence, democracy, and reunification. Let the regime of murder and torture be withdrawn! Chong Tu-hwan, the chieftain of murderers, should be subject to a stern trial of the masses and step down from power without delay.

Release all the detainees and political prisoners unconditionally at an early date!

The United States cannot free itself from the responsibility for the Chong Tu-hwan fascist tyranny. The United States has continuously put the brakes on the South Korean people's democratization movement for legislating a democratic constitution and supported and instigated the regime of murder and torture. The United States has been supplying this regime with the tools of torture and teaching them how to murder people. The United States should not interfere in the South Korean political timetable but should withdraw from South Korea without delay.

The rampage of murder is the desperate last-ditch attempt of those who are doomed to be ruined, and it is their last-stage symptom.

All our students and patriotic masses will certainly destroy the regime of murder and torture by powerful anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance and make it pay the price for the blood of the martyr Pak Chong-chol a hundredfold and a thousandfold.

[Dated] 17 January 1987, Seoul

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REPORTAGE ON SOUTH'S STUDENT DEATH

Student Death Uproar Quelled

SK290552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 29 Jan 87

["Blood-stained Body Wrapped in 'Human Rights' Veil"--KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-Hwan is trying his hardest to quell public sentiments by manipulating one confidant after another, flurried by the daily growing voices at home and abroad denouncing the fascist thugs who murdered Pak Chong-chol, a student of Seoul University, by brutal torture.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says:

No Tae-U, representative member of the "democratic Justice Party," Chong Ho-Yong, new puppet home minister, and others have set off a string of fascinating firecrackers, declaring that the recurrence of "harsh acts" would be prevented in the future and a tool would be set up for this purpose. But, can there be an end to torture death with the military fascist dictatorship of the traitor Chon Tu-Hwan left intact, even if a tool were set up?

The Chon Tu-hwan group wore the veil of "human rights" in an effort to lull the anti-"DJP" and anti-"government" sentiments heightening among the people at any cost.

The puppets do not have the slightest intention to end fascist repression and murder by torture and guarantee the human rights of the people.

They bar students and people of all strata at the point of bayonet even from holding memorial services for Pak Chong-chol.

The doctor who examined the body of Pak Chong-chol before anyone else and made "a statement of conscience decision" of the exposure of the brutal murder and torture by the thugs, has been taken to the puppet detective organ to be subjected to a monstrous torture.

Can this be interpreted as an act of "champions of human rights"? The puppets' trumpeting about "human rights" is a stopgap measure to appease the angry people.

### Torture Murder Condemned

SK271031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today declares that the Chon Tu-hwan group cannot evade by any crafty artifice or stopgap measure the charge of brutal murder of Pak Chong-chol nor can it lull the angry voices of the popular masses which are growing louder.

In its signed article headlined "We Condemn the Mastermind of Torture Murder, the Human-Butcher" the paper says.

The murder of Pak Chong-chol was not a casual case caused by a few policemen. It was "an inevitable offspring" of the fascist system standing on the blood and bodies of fellow countrymen and "institutionalised torture." It was not an encroachment upon the human rights of one student, but "an act of murder against the democratic movement" in South Korea.

It was puppet Chon Tu-hwan who issued a fascist order to arrest, torture and murder such guiltless students as Pak Chong-chol by branding them as "pro-communist elements" and it was again him who drove the police gang into "roundup and search-and-destroy operations" from the beginning of the year, crying for a "crucial decision" and "stern countermeasure."

Still today Chon Tu-hwan the murderer is threatening that he will make a "crucial decision" in case his long-term office and the prolongation of the military dictatorship of the "democratic justice party" are blocked, replacing "ministers" of the fascist dictatorial machinery with thugs of worse type and blaring that he would uproot the "left-inclined pro-communist forces."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who force the colonial fascist rule upon South Korea are entirely to blame for the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan gang, reigning over the people, arrest patriotic people right and left and torture [word illegible] without hesitation.

They are the very ones who manipulate and instigate the Chon Tu-hwan group off the stage in all its criminal acts.

With the [word illegible] of their approaching doom, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan gang are running about like a headless fly in a bid to find a way out in sword-brandishing and play with fire. But this is a futile wriggle and fit.

## DPRK Youth Organs Denounce Torture

OW211048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, January 21 (XINHUA)--Youth organizations of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in a statement yesterday condemned South Korean authorities for torturing a student to death.

It is reported that Park Chong Chol, a 21-year-old student at Seoul National University was tortured to death during an interrogation by South Korean police on January 14.

The statement of two DPRK youth organizations, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean students committee, said the South Korean authorities have sentenced two more students to death, put another 400 on trial and arrested still another 175 so far this year. This shows that South Korean authorities are suppressing the student democratic movement in a harsher way, the statement added.

The statement urged South Korean students to continue their struggle for democracy.

It is reported that the South Korean authorities, under the pressure of public opinion, had sacked the "home minister" and national police chief on Tuesday for the torture case of Park Chong Chol.

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CHON CLIQUE'S CRIMES AGAINST TAEKWONDO GROUP EXPOSED

SK180824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)--Choe Hong-hui, President of the International Taekwon-do Federation (ITF), issued a statement, exposing and denouncing the crime of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in stepping up the despicable and vicious subversive manoeuvres against the International Taekwon-do Federation, after fabricating a sham organisation called the World Taekwon-do Federation (WTF), according to a report.

Recalling that Taekwondo has today become a familiar name in over 85 countries and its acceptance in the Olympic games as a regular event is discussed, the statement notes that feeling uneasy about the increasing influence of the International Taekwon-do Federation, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has suppressed orthodox Taekwon-do and organized a sham Taekwon-do organisation called the "World Taekwon-do Federation" and is using it as its political tool, the statement says:

Chon Tu-hwan is only acting as "president", having self-appointed himself by oppressing the popular opinion of the people at gunpoint who narrowly maintains his office under the protection of foreign powers. He is a traitor among traitors who rejects and obstructs the reunification of Korea and the enemy of orthodox Taekwon-do which symbolizes the wisdom and spirit of the Korean people.

Chon Tu-hwan, the head of the puppet regime, should apologize to the world for his false propaganda that the phony "WTF" Taekwon-do has been accepted in the 1988 summer Olympics as a regular event. Chon Tu-hwan should immediately disband the WTF which is known as a cradle of "KCIA" agents worldwide, having spent over 4 billion dollars since its formation to weaken the ITF.

The murderous butcher Chon Tu-hwan should reveal his ultimate aim to eventually change the name Takewon-do into Japanese karate if WTF alone can obtain official IOC recognition as a regular Olympic event. Chon Tu-hwan, like the traitor Pak Chong-hui before him, continues to employ the same persons in the "WTF", who made a vow to change the name Taekwon-do into karate by all means, in their lifetime, at the general meeting in 1964 when Tan Soo (karate), Kon Soo (karate), etc. were forced to be under the name of Taekwon-do. Therefore, I ask you to stop your cunning and unforgivable plot

to destroy the Korean national art under the disguised name of Taekwon-do. I strongly demand that you immediately change the WTF Taekwon-do (which has adopted the same techniques and competition rules of karate) into karate as your ulterior purpose.

Then, let us have a benevolent competition with Taekwon-do.

I declare that together with every Korean who is eager for reunification, and in the name of millions of Taekwon-do practitioners in over 80 countries, will stop at no end to topple Chon Tu-hwan who is the traitor of Korea and enemy of all Taekwon-do people in the world.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL DENOUNCES TWO KIMS CONTROL OF NKDP

SK180131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 87 p 8

[Editorial: "NKDP in Disarray"]

[Text] The people's desire to achieve constitutional amendment through interparty compromise appears to have been betrayed at the moment, and Korean politics seems headed toward stiffer confrontation. Perhaps, the great frustration reflects high expectations for the compromise formula preferred by Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party,

With his "seven-point democratization formula" Yi signaled willingness to negotiate with the ruling Democratic Justice Party over the DJP-proposed cabinet form of government if his terms were met. The people considered Yi's overture, albeit conditional, to be a way to break the political deadlock over revision of the Constitution.

Thursday, however, Yi suddenly backed down from his position after meeting with Kim Yong-sam, NKDP adviser. Since enunciating the compromise proposal 24 December, Yi had been faced with formidable repercussions within the opposition camp. And yet many NKDP lawmakers, despite their outward reluctance to make a commitment, obviously supported Yi's stand as the only approach that could conceivably bail the nation out of its political dilemma.

With Yi's withdrawal of his formula, the main opposition party returned to its previous recalcitrant stance on holding direct presidential elections, calling it the unnegotiable goal in formulating a new Constitution. At this juncture it must be noted that Yi's proposal, which emphasized "democratization" over power structure, was approved by the NKDP hierarchy. This notwithstanding, Yi abandoned the seven-point formula without obtaining official party consent to do so.

Yi's revision, undoubtedly, is a telling example of the control exerted over the NKDP by string pullers, say Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, rather than party officials. We wonder how a political party can pursue the cause of democracy without making itself democratic first. This leads to suspect that the NKDP is operated with the personal interests of influential individuals being given priority over other considerations.

There will be a peaceful transfer of power early next year, for the first time in our constitutional history and it was the opposition camp that initiated the call for constitutional amendment toward that goal.

Because Korea's unfortunate political past is attributed to the failure to transfer power in a peaceful manner, we should see to it that such transfer is achieved this time.

The ruling camp, for its part, has shown its readiness to favorably consider Yi's democratization formula in an effort to hammer out constitutional revision through interparty compromise. No one, unless he is interested only in personal aggrandizement, wants to see the nation drift onto the rocks while politicians are locked in rigid confrontation.

The forthcoming political schedule--and, for that matter, political compromise--is crucial to the future of our country. The greater cause should be put before individual interests. The New Korea Democrats should seriously think of a way to really serve the greater good.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON NO TAE-U'S NEWS CONFERENCE

SK230105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] Ruling Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u indicated yesterday that the government party is determined to go ahead as scheduled with its scheme to revise the constitution.

In a news conference, No urged an early settlement of the constitutional issue, stressing the urgency of the situation. "Counting back from 24 February, 1988, when a peaceful transfer of power is to take place, we can see that we are running against time," he said.

By focusing on the need to reform the constitution at an early date, the DJP chairman may have aimed at returning the people's attention to the constitutional issue which has recently been overshadowed by the torture death of a Seoul National University student, analysts say. No, however, did not meet earlier expectations that he would present some specific plans to promote democratization.

DJP lawmakers had long said that the chairman would give a "gift" to the people, suggesting that he would announce steps to accelerate democratization.

No referred to the Yi Min-u formula but fell short of offering any detailed measures to accommodate the democratization proposals suggested by the opposition leader. He also did not give any signs that the ruling camp is considering a release of political prisoners.

He remarked, "as for the opposition proposal to release convicted prisoners, I think that as a matter of principle, it would be improper to free those who have clearly broken the law with the intent of creating social unrest even if they are not leftists, unless they have shown genuine repentance."

The ruling party chairman also suggested that the proposed restoration of civil rights for opposition leader Kim Tae-chung is not under consideration. He said such amnesty measures could be studied only when constitutional reform is realized by consensus.



No's somewhat hard-line stance can be interpreted as suggesting that the DJP will not make any concessions to the opposition as far as the constitutional matter is concerned, said the analysts.

In a kind of warning against the opposition parties, No once again suggested that unless the ruling and opposition parties settle the constitutional issue in parliament, the president may make a "grave decision."

He then stressed that the rival political parties should exert utmost efforts to prevent the situation under which the president should make a grave decision.

No charged that by revoking the Yi Min-u formula, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has dashed hopes for interparty negotiations. His remarks were viewed as an indication that the government party chairman is pessimistic about prospects for interparty agreement on the projected constitutional reform.

Judging from the implications of the remarks, the analysts predicted that the DJP may resort to a "legitimate constitutional amendment." In other words, the majority party may seek to revise the constitution by majority decision in parliament rather than by interparty consensus.

The DJP, however, is expected to continue efforts until the last moment to persuade the opposition to accept its plan regarding the constitutional issue.

The analysts called attention to No's remarks that he considers it desirable to hold a general election under the new constitution within this year. They also noted No once said that the framework for the constitutional revision should be prepared at least by March.

Heeding the remarks of No, the analysts said it will not be long before the government takes action to conclude the constitutional issue. They also predicted that depending on the development of situations, the government may take some special measures.

They noted DJP secretary-general Yi Chun-ku once suggested that unless the constitutional matter is settled in parliament, the president may dissolve the National Assembly, and exercise his constitutional right to take other extraordinary measures.

In this regard, the analysts said, they cannot rule out the possibility that the much talked-about peaceful transition of power next year may be conducted under the present Constitution.

While talking about the constitutional issue, Chairman No said he is willing to discuss with the opposition the proposed revision of election laws.

All kinds of proposals from the opposition could be considered, he added. In terms of the readjustment of the electoral district system, No said he personally favors a medium constituency under which two or more lawmakers are elected from one district.

He reasoned that the medium constituency system is more suitable for reflecting as many diverse opinions, and continuing a multiple-party system. He also made it clear that in readjusting the electoral districts, the DJP will consider not only the factor of population but the function of regional representation.

Through the conference, No also suggested that he would not actively seek dialogue with de facto opposition leaders--Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. No also paid attention to the recent death of an SNU student during police interrogation. Urging a thorough investigation of the incident, he said the DJP will work out measures to stamp out torture and other violations of human rights.

No's press conference was originally slated to be held Tuesday but postponed by two days amidst controversy over the incident.

Rejecting the opposition demand that a full parliamentary session be called to look into the student's death, the chairman said it would be better to handle the case in relevant standing committees.

Political analysts said attention on the constitutional issue, somewhat subdued by the torture death incident, will be rekindled by No's conference and similar ones by opposition party leaders scheduled for next week.

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## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DJP CONSIDERING UNILATERAL ACTION ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK170131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday began to consider taking unilateral action on constitutional reform. Meanwhile, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party decided to intensify its struggle inside and outside parliament with regard to the constitutional issue.

The different party positions are likely to lead to confrontation, dimming prospects for an early resumption of negotiations.

The turn in the political atmosphere comes in the wake of the opposition NKDP's abandonment of the so-called Yi Min-u formula. Amidst such gloomy prospects, leaders of the DJP and the NKDP are expected to reveal more detailed schemes in press conferences scheduled for next week.

The DJP held a meeting of key office holders to discuss ways of coping with the new developments. According to party sources, the prevailing view was that it is virtually impossible to reach compromise with the opposition on the constitutional issue.

The DJP lawmakers agreed that the party should try to realize constitutional reform by majority decision in the National Assembly, the sources said.

A DJP official said, "Now that the opposition NKDP has scrapped the Yi Min-u formula, we have no other choice but to seek legitimate constitutional reform (rather than revision by interparty agreement)." He suggested that the ruling party will decide later this month whether to unilaterally introduce a reform bill featuring a cabinet government system in the National Assembly.

"We plan to settle the constitutional issue at an early date, as soon as we gather a sufficient number of opposition supporters for our constitutional reform bill," the official added. He called attention to the fact that party Chairman No Tae-u has expressed hope that the constitutional issue be resolved by March.

The DJP's alleged tilt toward unilateral action follows the NKDP's scrapping of the Yi Min-u seven-point democratization proposal.

Yi, NKDP president, had suggested that he might agree to discuss the DJP-proposed cabinet system, should his seven-point proposal for democratization be met.

The government party accepted the remarks as a favorable signal toward the cabinet system and called for negotiations.

Touching on the NKDP's retraction of the formula, the DJP office holder said that regardless of the opposition move, the ruling party will pursue its own democratization schemes. Detailed guidelines for democratization will be disclosed by chairman No Tae-u in a press conference Tuesday. No is expected to refer to such matters as the restoration of political rights, the guarantee of freedom of the press and the expansion of the people's basic rights.

Despite an indication that the party tilts toward a hard-line stance, key office holders insisted that they would continue endeavors to resolve differences through dialogue. Party secretary-general Yi Chun-ku said, "the retraction of the Yi Min-u formula has thrown cold water on efforts to work out compromise on constitutional reform. However, there will be no change in our party's position in pursuing dialogue with the opposition to produce agreement."

He added that regardless of the opposition move, the DJP will carry out steps for democratization [passage indistinct] hope that the rival parties could reach consensus by negotiation. Yi, however, said his party will not give up efforts to resume dialogue with the opposition.

The main opposition NKDP also held a meeting of key office holders to discuss ways of coping with recent political developments. They tentatively decided to revise party strategies regarding the projected constitutional reform.

Contemplated measures include a change of party structure and the formation of an alliance with dissident antigovernment figures.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP PRESIDENT CALLS FOR REVISION OF ELECTION LAW

SK260405 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's main opposition party leader Monday called for revision of the National Assembly election law at the earliest possible date.

In a new year news conference, Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, said that revision of the law should not be delayed since the current administration supports the holding of a general election this year.

Yi said that revision of the law and implementation of a system of local autonomy should be resolved as soon as possible to promote democratization, and he urged the ruling party to clarify its plan regarding the law.

Yi proposed the launching of a nationwide campaign to prevent police from taking people into custody or searching property without obtaining warrants through legal procedures.

Yi's proposal was in response to the death on 14 January of a student activist tortured by police while being interrogated. The student suffocated when police pressed his throat against the rim of a bathtub as he held his head underwater.

"A special anti-torture committee, which the ruling and opposition parties have agreed to set up in the National Assembly, should be empowered to thoroughly investigate all cases of torture," Yi added.

He also demanded the granting of amnesty and the restoration of civil rights for political detainees, the political neutrality of public servants and the guarantee of free political party activities.

"For freedom of the press and the guarantee of constitutional rights, legislative supplements should be followed, even if political decisions are preceded," Yi said.

The opposition party opposes the ruling party's proposal for the creation of a cabinet system because the latter wants to use the system to extend its power, not to bring about democratic development, he said.

"Why does the ruling camp reject an opposition proposal to hold a national plebiscite on what form of government to set up under a new constitution if the people really support a cabinet system?" Yi asked.

"We should prepare all steps for settlement of democracy and constitutional reform to ensure the direct election of the president through popular vote, as the majority of the people wish," he added.

Meanwhile, Rep Sim Myong-po, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said that Yi's press conference suggests nothing about any substantial steps to break through the current political situation. Instead of getting to the core of the issue, Yi only touched on peripheral matters, Sim said. The government party is always ready to discuss the proposed revision of election law and other matters within the framework of the National Assembly, so the opposition party should respond to "our call for negotiation," Sim said.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL OPPOSES PLANNED NKDP 7 FEBRUARY RALLIES

SK010010 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Feb 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Politics on the Floor"]

[Text] Not enough time is left for the nation to complete the political agenda and thus achieve a peaceful transfer of power within a year under a new constitution. This notwithstanding, things seem to be unfolding in a way calculated to just waste such precious time.

It was the opposition New Korea Democratic Party that demanded a constitutional amendment under which to realize the power transition. Responding to that demand, the ruling Democratic Justice Party agreed with the NKDP to form an ad hoc parliamentary committee to work out an agreed-upon revision to the basic law.

Yet, the opposition party has kept the interparty committee from addressing itself to its charter by first haggling over procedural matters and then insisting that the NKDP-proposed direct presidential election system is unnegotiable. Regrettably, the so-called Yi Min-u formula signaling flexibility was short-lived in the face of unrelenting pressure from wire pullers in the NKDP.

Then there came the unfortunate incident of the torture death of a university student. It was, no doubt, a mishap that is intolerable in a democratic society. The government acted quickly enough to demonstrate its resolve to prevent the recurrence of such an incident, but dismissing the home minister and the police chief and promising to set up a body, to institutionally protect human rights, which is to be inaugurated this week.

The National Assembly, for its part, moved to form a panel on human rights, taking advantage of a three-day special session which opened last Monday to deal with the collegian's death. But the assembly had to close its session, before producing anything on the proposed panel, due to an NKDP lawmakers' sit-in over differences of opinion with the ruling camp over how much authority the panel should be given.

Now, the NKDP, joined by other opposition forces, plans to hold rallies across the country this Saturday to protest the student's torture death. While sharing regret over such an unfortunate incident and, for that matter, agreeing to the need to root out such brutal behavior, people are concerned about the consequences of such rallies. Doubtful is the wisdom of having to resort to rallies which, if held, would certainly lead to destabilizing our society--an eventuality that must be avoided under any circumstances in view of our country's harsh reality. Many past experiences, such as with the riotous Inchon rally, show that whatever the real motive of the sponsors, which that time included New Korea Democrats, these rallies can get out of control and become extremely violent.

We wonder why the oppositionists want to take to the streets while neglecting their prime duty on the parliamentary floor. Such an inclination ill-serves their professed quest for democracy. Such a pursuit, if they hold to it, will make it hard for them to avoid the criticism that they are more interested in instigating a popular uprising than in seeking democratic solutions.

The ruling camp has urged the oppositionists to stop seeking political gain from the unfortunate torture incident. The leaders of the three major political parties are to meet in mid-February, after assembly speaker Yi Chae-hyong returns from an overseas trip. Political problems must be solved through dialogue before it is too late.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP FAVORS DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SYSTEM

SK240209 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Yun Kuk-han]

[Text] The minor opposition Korea National Party, which celebrated its sixth founding anniversary yesterday, is taking pains for a leap forward.

To be more specific, the minor opposition party has to depend on the direction of the projected constitutional reform for its future development.

In addition, the amendment to the laws related to the Constitution, especially the National Assembly election law, will affect the party greatly.

At this moment, the realization of the constitutional revision by agreement and more assembly seats in the next general elections are the major concern for the KNP. As for the revision issue, the minor opposition party has preferred the presidential system based on a direct election of the president.

Seemingly, the KNP position on the issue is no different from that of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. But the KNP, in fact, is playing the role of a mediator between the KNDP and the ruling Democratic Justice Party which adamantly seeks to realize a cabinet government system.

The role between the two major parties well reflects the KNP's stand in the current political arena, as well as its agony. When there were rumors that the ruling DJP will push its revision bill through in the assembly, the attitudes of the KNP drew keen attention of political observers.

For the ruling DJP to push through its revision draft, the inducement of all KNP lawmakers is a "must," let alone other splinter opposition lawmakers.

The present Constitution stipulates that the passage of amendments to the basic charter shall require the concurrence of two-thirds or more of the total members of the assembly. In this regard, DJP Chairman No Tae-u once asserted that the KNP cooperates well with his party, indicating there would be no difficulty in getting the KNP's help "in time of need."

However, the minor opposition party adheres to the direct presidential system in its official positions.

As if to eliminate doubts about this, party President Yi Man-sop said yesterday, "This year, our party will realize a political system based on a direct election of the president which the majority of the people desire."

Notwithstanding, speculations continue that the KNP may change its stance on the constitutional revision "at the eleventh hour" to agree to the DJP-proposed cabinet system. The speculation is supported by the KNP's rather lukewarm attitudes toward cooperation with the KNDP in most of the political issues in the past.

It is not straining the fact to say that the minor opposition party has more often sided with the ruling DJP than with the NKDP on most of the political agendas. This explains why some have regarded the KNP as pro-DJP, challenging the oppositionistic character of the party.

Another concern for the KNP is the assembly law which will practically determine the "destiny" of the minor opposition party.

Needless to say, the party favors an election system in which three or more legislators are chosen in one electoral district. "The KNP might gain no assembly seats under a small constituency," party lawmakers are worried. In this respect, what interests the KNP lawmakers more than the constitutional revision issue is the election system, the observers say.

The reality is that the KNP is looking anxiously to the two main actors of the negotiations--the DJP and the KNDP--for a system favorable to it. Besides, the relations with the National Rejuvenation Fraternity Club, a group of former political figures affiliated with the now-defunct ruling Democratic Republican Party, should be noted.

The party has maintained that it will accept those in the club who want to take part in the politics. However it is quite unlikely that the club, led by Kim Chong-pil, will accept the offer. On the contrary, the club is making moves to form a political party.

The KNP has to show the image of a "clear opposition" to the people in order to retain at least the present assembly seats, analyze the observers. So far, the minor opposition party took pride in the fact that it served to alleviate extreme confrontations and the ensuing political tension between the DJP and the KNDP.

As long as the current instability or unpredictability of the national politics continues, the future of the KNP will remain uncertain.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINOR OPPOSITION PARTY ASSAILS CABINET SYSTEM SCHEME

SK250117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Rep Yu Han-yol, president of the minor opposition People's Democratic Party (PDP), called upon the ruling camp yesterday to immediately withdraw its scheme to introduce a system of government by parliamentary cabinet.

In a New Year's press conference, the PDP leader counseled, "the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is trying to put the parliament under the yoke of the cabinet by vesting the premier with greater power." He said that the foremost task facing the country is to achieve democratization through expanding liberalization in various strats of society.

"Accordingly, all political parties should further endeavor to work out a national consensus so as to expedite democratization," Yu told reporters.

He then stressed, "Both the ruling DJP and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) are called upon to put aside their political interests in order to realize a genuine politics based on parliamentarianism. Doing so is the very best way to prevent politics from falling into the maelstrom," he went on.

Yu asked the government and its party to work out a fundamental scheme to eliminate torture during police interrogation. They should assume the full responsibility for the recent death by torture of a college student, he said.

The PDP then asked for an immediate release of those detained for political reasons, including students.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FORMER LAWMAKERS RECOMMEND COMBINATION OF TWO SYSTEMS

SK230127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] A group of former lawmakers yesterday recommended that a direct presidential election be held for choosing a symbolic president under a cabinet government. The group also proposed that a cabinet system should be adopted for the next form of government.

In a letter to the nation's major political parties, the Constituent Lawmakers Fraternity Club suggested that the ruling Democratic Justice Party accept the direct presidential election, "without disregarding the will of the majority of the people."

The club said, "It is very significant that the president who is a symbol of national legitimacy and bipartisan head of state is chosen by a direct popular vote.

"Furthermore, the outcome of the election has nothing to do with political power, thus arousing no confusion expected in a heated electioneering," it added.

Saying that people do not want the monopoly of power by one person, the club asserted the cabinet government system is now adopted by most of the advanced democratic countries.

"If the DJP accept the direct presidential election, then the opposition New Korea Democratic Party should discard its attitude of sticking to the presidential system," the club maintained.

The club's letter was sent to DJP Chairman No Tae-u, NKDP President Yi Min-u and Korea National Party President Yi Man-sop "as a way of breaking the current political impasse."

"The present extreme confrontation over the proposed constitutional revision will, if left alone, bring about a national catastrophe," the letter said. In the letter, the club also recommended a bicameral system and more independence for the courts.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST

HK170734 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 17 Jan (AFP)--South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was placed under house arrest Saturday to prevent him from attending a ceremony marking the second anniversary of the founding of the country's main opposition party.

A Kim aide told reporters a senior police officer had informed the 61-year-old opposition politician early Saturday that he was forbidden to go outside Saturday. Four busloads of policemen were positioned outside Mr Kim's home, he added.

The aide said this was the 40th time Mr Kim had been put under house arrest since he returned in February 1985 from two years of self-imposed exile in the United States to lead a movement for greater democracy in South Korea. Mr Kim is banned from political activity because of a sedition conviction in 1980.

Meanwhile, some 300 opposition politicians gathered at the headquarters of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to celebrate the second anniversary of its founding. They resolved to obtain a system of direct popular election of the president and thus put an end to the "present military dictatorship regime."

They also demanded that the government immediately release all democrats and students in prison and restore Mr Kim's political rights.

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CSO: 4100/097

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DISSIDENT KIM PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST AGAIN

HK260406 Hong Kong AFP in English 0402 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jan (AFP)--South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-Chung was placed under house arrest Monday to prevent him from attending a meeting to prepare a memorial service for a student who died under police torture, an aide said.

Several other dissident leaders including Yang Soon-jik, a close political associate of Mr Kim, were also said to have been placed under house arrest.

A police contingent was posted outside the 61-year-old opposition leader's home Monday for the second time in three days, the aide said.

Police had been deployed outside Mr Kim's home all day Saturday to prevent his attending a dissident rally to prepare a memorial service for the student, Park Chong-chul, who died under police torture 12 days ago.

Some 28 opposition and dissident leaders have said that they would meet Monday to study plans for a national memorial service for the Seoul National University student.

Parliament was set to convene a three-day extraordinary session later Monday to look into his death and to create a special parliamentary body to ensure the protection of human rights.

President Chon Tu-hwan had instructed his cabinet to set up a special government group to eliminate torture.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTER ASSESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STALEMATE

SJ289994 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jan 87 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Yi Song-yol]

[Text] A special National Assembly session ended yesterday without even forming the agreed-upon human rights committee in connection with the recent torture death of a college student.

The ugly ending of the three-day session is likely to have a lingering impact on national politics, including the issue of constitutional revision.

The opposition camp plans to further make a political and social issue out of the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student. The opposition is scheduled to hold a mass rally in memory of Pak early next month.

Now the opposition will link the torture issue with constitutional reform and what the ruling camp's response will be attracted considerable interest.

The torture death is sure to remain as a vital variable in the political landscape during the coming months. Without the incident, a process of changing the constitution might have taken place in accordance with a previous schedule.

The assembly session succeeded, though not sufficiently, in awakening the popular consciousness of the "brutality of torture" by investigation agencies.

It was the first assembly session in recent years that the rival political parties had agreed to convene solely to probe an incident. It demonstrates how serious the torture death incident is, and how serious rival parties take the issue.

The ruling and the opposition lawmakers vigorously called for institutional guarantee to prevent a similar incident. They also demanded a thorough probe into the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student.

In testimony ministers of home affairs and justice promised to prevent the recurrence of torture and to establish human rights bodies for that purpose.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party launched fierce political attacks over the incident, calling for the formation of a special assembly committee empowered to inspect state affairs.

At first, the NKDP demanded that the ruling Democratic Justice Party accept either of its two proposals. One of the proposals called for the assembly to form a special human rights panel. The other was for the assembly to invoke power for inspection of state affairs.

But when the DJP accepted the former proposal, the KNKP further demanded that the ad hoc panel be empowered to look into state affairs. The DJP, however, maintained that it is illegal to empower the special committee with the constitutional authority to investigate state affairs.

DJP floor leader Yi Han-tong argued that the opposition NKDP had violated the agreement reached by floor leaders of the three major parties last Saturday. Article 97 of the Constitution stipulates that "the National Assembly may inspect specific matters of state affairs, and may demand the production of documents directly related thereto, the appearance of a witness in person and the furnishing of testimony or opinions..."

The opposition NKDP is conscious of the militant movements of dissident groups over the torture issue. On Monday, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam met and agreed that the NKDP and dissident groups cosponsor a [word indistinct] memory of the dead student on 7 February and subsequently a mass rally to condemn torture.

The NKDP is determined to make the most of the torture issue to its advantage, and it also plans to link the incident with constitutional reform till March or later. The DJP, on the other hand, hopes that the impact of the incident will be lessened once the issue is dealt with at the assembly session.

The ruling party is also aware that such a torture incident never helps and that it is forced to rearrange its political schedule for an early constitutional change. But the NKDP cannot take advantage of the incident forever. It will have to resume negotiations of constitutional revision sooner or later when the impact of the miserable incident is diluted.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE

SK310101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jan 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Assembly Anticlimax"]

[Text] It is indeed disappointing to witness that the National Assembly has closed its three-day extraordinary session over the controversial torture death of a college student without being able to set up a special committee on human rights problems, despite an earlier bipartisan accord to that effect.

What also turned out to be abortive was another point of the agreement between the ruling and opposition parties to adopt a parliamentary recommendation calling on the administration to improve the nation's human rights situation by eradicating the practice of torturing criminal suspects by investigators.

True, there had been some public apprehensions about the actual effectiveness of those parliamentary actions, even if taken, in creating a society completely free from coercive investigation practices in the immediate future.

Notwithstanding, the people at large harbored expectations that the parliamentarians, though in protracted discord over constitutional amendment, would act in concert at least on the human rights question--all the more so in light of the prior bipartisan accord.

As a matter of fact, during the interpellation of cabinet members, the law-makers transcended their differing partisan affiliations in deploring the torture case and in demanding resolute and swift government measures to uproot brutal acts by investigators. For that matter, the ministers also exhibited an unprecedentedly sincere attitude in responding to questions by the legislators.

Such a sober stance taken by both the parliamentarians and cabinet ministers during the interpellation was initially construed as reflecting their common efforts to transform the torture incident and consequent public outrage into an institutional means of precluding a recurrence of similar mishaps.

But then, the assembly plunged into an anticlimax over what might be considered a procedural question regarding the projected human rights committee: That is, whether or not the panel be empowered with the parliamentary prerogative to conduct its own investigation of the outstanding case and other relevant problems.

The question gave way to a sit-in by the opposition, aborting both the human rights committee and a legislative recommendation to the administration--and that to the dismay of the general public.

In dealing with the issue of the committee function, the rival parties could have been more conciliatory toward each other's position, so as to display a parliamentary resolve to better the people's human rights situation.

Even belatedly, the parties are called upon to review their respective tactics and pave the way for taking a joint step on the crucial question, not only to soothe the public indignation over the torture incident but also to clear a major stumbling block on the road to upcoming constitutional debate.

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## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### REPORTAGE ON SNU STUDENT'S DEATH

#### Harsher Terms Demanded

SK280129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Pak Chong-chol's death by police torture has created a "stir" in the minds of student defendants who are undergoing trial in connection with the massive seizure protest at Konguk University last October.

Some of the 400 indicted students have changed from an attitude of "repentance" to one of "continuous struggle" in the wake of Pak's tragic death, promoting the prosecution to demand harsh penalties for them. Some of them chanted slogans during their trial.

In a trial held yesterday, the prosecution sought prison terms ranging from three to seven years for 13 student defendants, including Yi Ki-hun, 21, a junior of Seoul City University.

All of them were charged with violation of the Law on Assembly and Demonstration and it was unusual for the prosecution to demand up to seven years imprisonment for a defendant against whom the stern National Security Law was not applied.

Demanding stern penalties, prosecutor Yi Kwang-il said that Yi and others had called the north-initiated Korean war a "struggle for national liberation" and had made it clear that they would continue to struggle for what they believed to be right.

Their abrupt change of attitude, apparently caused by Pak's death through police brutality, was in sharp contrast to the "appeasement" they had shown earlier in hopes of drawing the court's leniency.

Prosecutor Yi said they apparently had changed for the worse so that they deserve no lenient treatment.

Yi Ki-hun, prosecuted under a seven-year prison term, said at the trial: "We staged a hunger strike for three days at the prison to protest the 'inhumane' police treatment of Pak and will continue the strike."

## Opposition Announces Memorial Services

HK270603 Hong Kong AFP in English 0542 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jan (AFP)--South Korean opposition and dissident groups jointly announced Tuesday nationwide memorial services to be held on 7 February for a dissident student who died under police torture two weeks ago.

Some 20 opposition and dissident leaders including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam managed to gather at the headquarters of the dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy in Seoul to announce the planned service.

Witnesses said police were unaware of the meeting.

On Monday, several hundred riot police blocked the Christian Council Building in Seoul, preventing a similar meeting from being held.

Park Chong-chul was a 21-year-old Seoul National University student.

A total of 9,782 people have signed up throughout the country to [word indistinct] members of the preparatory committee for Park's national memorial service, a statement issued after the Tuesday meeting said.

The committee comprises representatives of opposition political parties, dissident organizations, all religious circles and university students.

The preparatory committee said that Seoul's Myongdong Roman Catholic Church will hold a mass on 7 February at 2 p.m. with simultaneous masses or prayer meetings at all churches and Buddhist temples throughout the country.

Bells would be rung simultaneously throughout the country at which time the entire nation would offer one minute of silent prayers for the repose of Mr Park's soul, the committee said. Everyone will be encouraged to wear black ribbons on the day.

The committee said that it will continue to call for the eradication of torture and other violations of human rights in South Korea, the present government having perpetrated "numerous" human rights violations, illegal detentions and tortures.

Park's death served as "an occasion to awaken all the people from a long submission and resignation."

Late Monday, some 2,000 people staged a silent demonstration for more than an hour in front of a 1,500-man riot police force deployed at the entrance to the Myongdong Cathedral, after attending a mass by Cardinal Stephan Kim.

Catholic priests and nuns held banners demanding the ouster of the "military dictatorship."

Cardinal Kim said at the mass that Park's torture and death was not something which occurred "accidentally" and demanded that "all prisoners of conscience" be freed from prison.

#### Joint Efforts on Human Rights Issue

SK270101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jan 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Special House Session"]

[Text] There were two political events yesterday: one, the opening of a three-day extraordinary session of the National Assembly to tackle problems involving the fatal torture of a college student by police investigators; the other, a news conference by Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Drawing keen public attention was the parliamentary debate on issues touched off by the shocking death of the Seoul National University junior about two weeks ago, because of its impact on human rights in our society and on the already-tense political situation.

As a matter of fact, Rep Yi allotted a substantial portion of his press remarks to discussing the aftermath of the student's death, though his basic theme addressed the broader question of democratization and constitutional amendment.

The convocation of the assembly session took several days of haggling between the government and opposition parties, with the former initially reluctant to comply with the persistent joint demand by two minority parties to deal with human rights problems and work out due countermeasures in the parliamentary dimension.

It is deemed quite reasonable for the ruling party to have reversed its earlier stance, in light of strong public concern and outrage over the torture incident--all the more so as misgivings have been voiced in many quarters about the accounts announced by the police and prosecution authorities regarding their respective probe into the case.

Though the parliamentary discussion, at both the assembly plenary session and pertinent standing committees, may be provocative and painful for the ruling camp, a thorough debate on the question will be helpful in dispelling public apprehensions and, moreover taking institutional measures to uproot torture from our society.

On the other hand, the oppositionists should refrain from attempting, in whatever form, to take advantage of the unfortunate torture incident in advancing their partisan interests or tactics of political offensive against the government camp.

Lawmakers of both the ruling and opposition parties--and, for that matter, cabinet members and other government officials called to the parliamentary debate--are indeed urged to be sincere enough to preclude unproductive filibuster or skirmishes in dealing with the crucial human rights problems, which occupy an integral and essential part in boosting the nation's democratization.

It is earnestly hoped that, through efficient and comprehensive debate, the lawmakers will make a far-reaching and instructive recommendation to the administration on human rights, as well as setting up a special assembly committee on the same issue--two parliamentary actions which were previously agreed upon by the rival parties.

#### Lawmakers Want Right to Probe

SK271247 Seoul YONHAP in English 1226 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jan (YONHAP)---South Korea's opposition lawmakers Tuesday called for the invocation of the parliamentary right to probe into state affairs in order to conduct a thorough investigation of the recent death of a student activist by police torture.

Following the main session Monday, three committees of the home affairs, judiciary-legislative and education-information conducted deliberations on the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student.

The steering committee failed to convene because of differences among ruling and opposition parties over formation of a special human rights committee in parliament.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party insisted that the proposed human rights committee be a permanent panel. It also called for establishing two subcommittees under the panel--one for investigating the recent torture death incident and the other for looking into other incidents of torture.

Meanwhile, the ruling party said such matters can be discussed after forming the panel in parliament.

In the home affairs committee the opposition party members called on the government and the ruling party to prove its avowed will to stamp out police torture. Rep Yi Sang-chae of the ruling party called for an early establishment of the president-proposed government organization to handle matters related to human rights.

Rep Hwang Nak-chu of the opposition called on the government to try to translate into action its promise to respect the dignity of human beings.

In the legislature-judiciary committee, Rep An Kap-chun of the ruling camp asked how the government will deal with expected street demonstrations by college students and members of dissident groups, as an aftermath of the torture death.

Rep Sin Ki-ha of the opposition party raised a question about the prosecution's investigation into the case of Pak's death.

The assembly reconvenes its main session Wednesday to handle the proposed formation of a special human rights panel before its closure.

#### Police to Block Political Gatherings

SK270045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Police have decided to block any political gathering aimed at protesting the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, police sources said yesterday.

Under the policy, about 300 riot police restricted the entry into the Christian Hall in Yonji-dong, central Seoul, yesterday to keep dissident figures from holding a meeting for forming a council for nationwide memorial service for the late Seoul National University student.

Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents were placed under house detention to keep them from attending the meeting scheduled for 4 p.m.

Police fired tear gas as some 200 people tried to enter the hall. They included Kim Yong-sam, an adviser to the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, Choe Hyong-u, a vice president of the NKDP, and Prof Yi U-chong.

Police, however, did not bar a memorial service held at the Myongdong Cathedral presided over by Cardinal Stephen Kim Su-hwan at 6 p.m. Hundreds of riot police lined the roads leading to the cathedral to maintain tight security there.

Some 2,000 people attended the service. Similar services were held in Incheon and Pusan.

In a related development, police announced plans to remove any antigovernment materials from windshields of opposition politicians. Stickers protesting Pak's death were reported to be attached to cars of some lawmakers of the main opposition party.

#### Students Denounce Police Torture

SK280131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] About 500 students from Seoul National, Korea and Yonsei Universities held a rally criticizing police torture death of Pak Chong-chol yesterday afternoon on the Yonsei University campus in western Seoul.

They violently clashed with riot police for 30 minutes from 3:40 p.m. at the school gate while trying to take to the street after the rally. They hurled stones at the police and the police responded with tear gas bombs.

In the rally, they decided to organize a students human rights committee to eradicate practice of torture and to refuse illegal police arraignment.

About 200 students of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies also staged demonstrations yesterday on their campus in eastern Seoul.

About 50 demonstrators, believed to be college students, hurled petrol bombs at a police box in Hongun-dong, Sodaemunku, Seoul, after breaking windows by hurling stones at around 2:50 p.m. yesterday.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EIGHT STUDENTS SENTENCED IN KONGUK OCCUPATION

SK301014 Seoul YONHAP in English 1003 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 30 Jan (YONHAP)--The Seoul district criminal court Friday sentenced 8 of 400 students indicted in connection with the seizure of Konguk University building to probation and up to two and a half years in jail.

Kim Pan-tae, 21, a Seoul National University student, was sentenced to two and a half years after he was convicted of violating the national security law.

Three students found guilty of obstructing justice and of inflicting injuries were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one and a half years to two years. Four others were found guilty of violating the law on assemblies and demonstrations drew jail sentences of one and a half years suspended from three years.

Last October, several hundred students staged violent anti-government demonstrations at Seoul's Konguk University, occupying five buildings for four days before riot police forced their way in and arrested them.

The judges said that the defendants presumably participated actively in the anti-government rally, on grounds that they did not leave the site when student leaders began chanting anti-government slogans.

They clearly violated domestic tranquility, in view of their destruction of university facilities while staging the sit-in, even though they were forced to enter the buildings by police and had no premeditated plan to seize the buildings, the judges added.

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CSO: 4100/097

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MORE STUDENTS SENTENCED FOR KONGUK INCIDENT

SK301258 Seoul YONHAP in English 1237 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 30 Jan (YONHAP)--The Seoul district criminal court Friday sentenced 7 of 400 students indicted in connection with the seizure last October of a university to prison terms ranging from one and a half years to three years.

The court also suspended the sentences of eight other defendants after meting out jail terms of one and a half to two years, clearing the way for their probation.

The 15 were the first batch of the 400 defendants given verdicts in connection with the Konguk University takeover case involving hundreds of students from various universities. The students staged violent anti-government demonstrations on the Konguk campus, occupying school buildings for four days before being forcibly dragged out by police.

Chung Chin-man, 22, a senior of Korea University, found guilty of obstructing justice and of inflicting injuries, drew a jail term of three years, while Kim Pan-tae, 21, a Seoul National University sophomore, was sentenced to two and a half years in jail for violating the national security law.

Oh Chang-kun, 21, a junior of Yonsei University, and three other defendants, were each given two-year jail terms, and Kim Young-chol, 20, a Yonsei expellee, one and a half years.

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## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### MINISTERS TESTIFY IN ASSEMBLY TORTURE INTERPELATION

SK261233 Seoul YONHAP in English 1214 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korean Home Minister Chong Ho-yong said Monday that taking away suspects to police will be strictly restricted and arrest without warrants will be banned.

In a special session of the National Assembly, Chong said a standing human rights protection organization, under the direct supervision of the national police chief, will be set up to protect the human rights of suspects in police interrogation.

The three-day special session was held at the request of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the minor Korea National Party to question government officials on the recent torture death of a Seoul National University student, Pak Chong-chol, during a police interrogation in connection with anti-government activities.

Expressing regrets over the student's death, the home minister said that the government will try to give as much compensation as possible to the bereaved family of the victim.

In a testimony over the investigation result of the torture death incident, Justice Minister Kim Sung-ki said the prosecution will do its best to keep from the recurrence of any brutal acts.

Two police officers have been arrested and charged with causing the student's death by brutality. The home minister and the director of national police headquarters were sacked, while a police superintendent and two of his subordinates were removed from their posts.

Ruling and opposition lawmakers urged the government to prepare institutional measures to prevent police torture and ensure the protection of human rights. Interpellators from the ruling Democratic Justice Party urged improvement in police investigation methods, especially taking issue with secret interrogation rooms.

The DJP lawmakers demanded introduction of a system under which a defending lawyer is present when a suspect is interrogated.

In order to stamp out torture, evidences obtained through illicit investigation should be considered invalid, opposition legislators insisted.

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CSO: 4100/097

BRIEFS

NKDP SPOKESMAN RESIGNS--Seoul, 19 Jan (YONHAP)--Rep Kim Tae-yong was named spokesman of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party Monday, replacing Hong Sa-tok. Hong handed his resignation to party President Yi Min-u earlier in the day, thereby assuming responsibility for his role in a recent factional feud in the party over the party president's democratization formula. Kim, 51, was elected to the National Assembly in 1985 in Taejon, the southern provincial city. A graduate of Chungnam National University, he served as co-chairman and spokesman of a reformist council of the now-defunct opposition party. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1235 GMT 19 Jan 87 SK] /9738

COALITION AGAINST 2 KIMS--A group of nine non-mainstream lawmakers of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party launched a coalition yesterday, reaffirming their stand against Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. The "democratic coalition" was formed in a meeting of the lawmakers, amid an intraparty feud over party President Yi Min-u's "democratization" formula. During the meeting at a Seoul hotel, they argued that "the NKDP is now confronted with a catastrophe because of the two Kims' excessive intervention in party operations." The non-mainstreamers demanded that the two Kims apologize to the people and exercise self-restraint. They called on party President Yi to normalize party operation at an early date. "If the controversy continues, the NKDP will enter into an uncontrollable situation," they warned. The nine members of the coalition include Reps Yi Chol-sung, Sin To-hwan, Cho Yun-ha, Kim Ok-sun and five members of a reformist group, Kim Tae-kwang, Pak Han-sang, Pak Ha-chung, Yi Taek-hui and Yi Taek-ton. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jan 87 p 2 SK] /9738

DETENTION WITHOUT WARRANTS--A human rights committee of the New Korea Democratic Party claimed yesterday that 238 persons were taken away and placed under custody by various investigation authorities without warrants between October 1986 and 15 January 1987. According to the tally by the New Korea Democratic Party, 168 of the total were released or transferred for prosecution after they were interrogated. Of the remaining 70, 18 are under the custody of the Agency for National Security Planning, 24 at the National Police Headquarters, while the whereabouts of 28 have not been ascertained,

according to the NDP report. The NDP human rights committee made public the list of 70. Rep Pak Chan-chong, chairman of the committee, said "the list is based on information provided by the family members who appealed to us to locate their husbands and sons and daughters." He also noted that his committee decided to make public the list because they should be handled with priority when the National Assembly starts probing human rights violations with the invocation of the parliamentary prerogative to investigate state offices. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jan 87 p 3 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/097

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

EDITORIAL URGES NORTH TO ACCEPT OFFER ON 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK240227 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jan 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Team Spirit '87"]

[Text] It was announced this week that Korea and the United States will stage their annual Team Spirit military exercises from mid-February to early May. About 200,000 Korean and American soldiers will take part in the drill.

North Korea was notified of the yearly training operations and both North Korean and Chinese military representatives were invited to observe the action, accompanied by members of the neutral supervisory mission for Korean armistice.

The forthcoming Team Spirit '87 will be the 12th annual training exercise of a defensive nature to be conducted jointly by the two free allies. This point has been driven home to North Koreans so far, along with the openhanded invitation to observe so that they can see the truth for themselves.

However, they refused to respond to our offer, made out of candor and good will rooted in our desire to reduce tension and strengthen the cause of peace by preventing a recurrence of war on this peninsula.

Pyongyang not only declined to respond last year but dared to return evil for good by suspending ongoing inter-Korean dialogue unilaterally using the pretext of Team Spirit '86.

The talks with Seoul had nothing to do with the military exercise. Moreover, North Korea had been negotiating with South Korea for many years before while Team Spirit drills were being carried out.

It was most absurd for North Korea to use the affair as an alibi to sabotage the dialogue for peace. It should now desist from such a misdirected and outrageous reaction. Team Spirit exercises would be rendered unnecessary if and when Pyongyang slows down its arms buildup and shows solid proof of pacific and conciliatory intention.

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CSO: 4100/097

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

FINANCE MINISTRY REPORTS TO CHON ON 1987 PROGRAMS

SK260329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0529 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jan (YONHAP)--Korean Finance Minister Chong In-yong said Monday that the money supply will grow by 15 to 18 percent this year under his ministry's "flexible monetary policy."

He made the remark in a briefing on the finance ministry's policy programs for 1987 at Chongwadae, the presidential residence.

Chong said that the ministry will operate a "flexible interest rate readjustment system" while reviewing domestic business trends and differences between foreign and Korean interest rates.

To sopphon off excessive liquidity caused by a rise in the current account surplus, which is projected to reach about 5 billion dollars, he said that the government will issue an additional 500 billion won (about U.S. \$581 billion: one dollar is worth about 860 won) in treasury bonds and will boost the national savings rate from 33 percent last year to 34 in 1987.

Korean business circles have been demanding that interest rates be lowered to stimulate domestic industries, which have recently faced some difficulties, including the appreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar.

The value of the won has gained by 3.8 percent against the greenback since the beginning of last year. The United States, Korea's largest trading partners, is reportedly pressuring the Korean Government to raise the value of the won against the dollar.

Chong did not comment about the controversial currency issue, suggesting that the government will maintain its past position that the currency issue should not be the object of negotiations between Korea and other countries.

Chong also said that the inducement of foreign capital will be held to last year's level of 3 billion dollars and that repayments on foreign debt will come to 5.7 billion dollars, the same as last year's level. Thus, Korea's outstanding foreign debt is projected to decrease to 41.8 billion dollars by the end of this year from an estimated 44.5 billion dollars at the end of 1986.



To meet its goals, the government will reduce bank loans to 300 million dollars this year from 1.1 billion dollars in 1986, while setting a maximum limit for the introduction of public and commercial loans.

In the briefing, Hong Tu-pyo, chief administrator of the monopoly administration, and Chang Yong-chol, head of the customs administration, also reported on their administration's policy plans to President Chon Tu-hwan.

Hong said that 791,000 packs of foreign cigarettes were sold in Korea last year, representing 26.4 percent of the total packs imported. The foreign cigarettes accounted for 0.06 percent of domestic sales, he added.

The administration plans to increase the number of stores selling foreign cigarettes this year, he added.

Chang said that the customs administration plans to set up an immediate delivery system for imported items and to reduce customs control over exports as part of its customs simplification policy.

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CSO: 4100/097

## S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### ROSY FORECAST FOR SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Dec 86 p 7

[Text] Recovery of the worldwide semiconductor market, which has been slower than expected, is likely to speed up in 1987.

According to the domestic semiconductor industry, the worldwide demand for semiconductors in 1987 is expected to increase 20 percent over 1986, and 1988 is expected to show more than a 20 percent growth. But such a trend will likely slow down in 1989.

According to the recent B/B ratio of the U.S. semiconductor market, which is a major indicator for the semiconductor market, the ratio was 1.15 in March, 0.92 in September and 0.98 in October. Besides, the recent trend in semiconductor orders in the U.S. market shows that new orders amounted to \$700 million in October, which is a big improvement over the period of July-August 1985, which was the worst ever, but is much lower than the \$1.23 billion recorded in May 1984, the best period in semiconductor market.

Hence, recovery of the semiconductor market in 1986 is slower than originally expected. Accordingly, major companies worldwide have been stagnant in their semiconductor sales. The U.S. Motorola sold \$2.838 billion worth of semiconductors during the first half of 1986, which is only a 5.3 percent increase over the same period of 1985, while TI Corp.'s semiconductor sales remained at \$2.389 billion, which is a 5.3 percent decrease.

The Japanese NEC's sales increased only 2.5 percent to Y230 billion, Hitachi's sales fell 14 percent to Y185 billion, and Fujitsu's sales increased 10.8 percent to Y205 billion.

International semiconductor market research organizations such as Data Quest forecast that the full-scale economic recovery in 1987 will give a higher rate of operating capacity (60-70 percent) than 1986, which will reach a 90 percent level in 1988.

The long-term business cycle of silicon is about 4 years. Thus, experts predict demand for semiconductors to grow fast during the period of 1986-88, but they expect it to face a recession again in 1989.

According to a recent forecast by Data Quest, a U.S. research outfit focusing on semiconductors, the worldwide demand for semiconductors will grow from \$30.6 billion in 1986 to \$36.1 billion in 1987, \$45.6 billion in 1988, \$45.1 billion in 1989, \$51.8 billion in 1990, and \$62.7 billion in 1991, giving an average annual increase of 14.8 percent. Also, the U.S. WSTS predicted a 15.3 percent increase per year during 1987-89.

An analysis shows that the worldwide demand for semiconductors in 1987 will be shared by the following regions: 39.9 percent or \$14.4 billion by Japan, 31.6 percent or \$11.4 billion by the United States, 17.2 percent or \$6.2 billion by Europe, and 11.4 percent or \$4.1 billion by other areas. Thus, Japan, whose market is larger than that of the United States, will likely lead the demand for semiconductors.

The forecast of the 1987 demand for semiconductors is such that first and last quarters will show more than a 20 percent increase over the same periods of 1986, and the 2d and 3d quarters will show somewhat slow growth.

The quarterly size of demand in 1987 is expected to be: \$8.224 billion for the 1st quarter, \$8.735 billion for the 2d quarter, \$9.279 billion for the 3d quarter, and \$9.842 billion for the 4th quarter.

Thus, the semiconductor market in 1987 is expected to reach its peak during the 4th quarter.

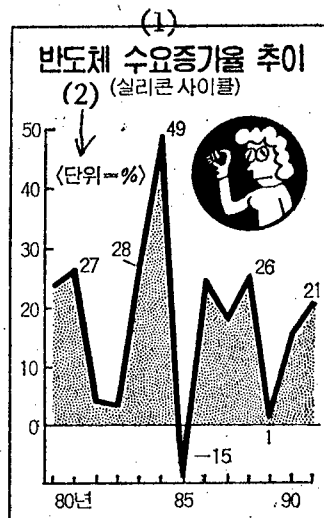
The 1987 demand for semiconductors in terms of product types will be: \$16.584 billion for memory products, which is a 28.7 percent increase over 1986, and \$11.877 billion for bipolar IC's, which is an 11.9 percent increase.

In addition, demand for magnetodiodes will increase 5.8 percent to \$5.881 billion while demand for LED's (light emitting diodes) will increase 9.6 percent to \$1.728 billion.

Such an increase in demand for semiconductor results from the gradual improvement in the semiconductor-related markets such as computers and OA (office automation) equipment.

At present, domestic companies are manufacturing 256K DRAM's, 64K SRAM's, 8-bit microcomputers and microprocessors, bipolar IC's, and custom semiconductors. And the production will likely increase in 1987 because of the worldwide economic recovery.

However, for memory-oriented semiconductors, it is expected that maintaining the reasonable unit price will remain a difficult task because of the mass product and low prices engineered by the United States and Japan.



Key:

1. Trend in Semiconductor Demand (Silicon Cycle)
2. Unit = percent

(1) ◇87年 分期別·地域別 市場展望  
(2) <단위=백만달러·%>

區分	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	年計
美國	2,562	2,767	2,989	3,147	11,445
日本	(31.2)	(31.7)	(32.0)	(32.0)	(31.7)
歐洲	3,318	3,491	3,727	3,884	14,426
其他	(40.3)	(40.0)	(40.2)	(39.5)	(40.0)
合計	1,445	1,510	1,570	1,675	6,200
前年同期比	(17.6)	(17.3)	(16.9)	(17.0)	(17.2)
87年	899	961	1,013	1,136	4,000
88年	(10.9)	(11.0)	(10.9)	(11.5)	(11.1)
合計	8,224	8,735	9,279	9,842	36,080
前年同期比	(20.7)	(12.4)	(16.0)	(22.1)	(17.7)

Key:

1. 1987 Forecast of Quarterly and Geographic Demands
2. Unit = million dollars and percent
3. Division
4. United States of America
5. Japan
6. Europe
7. Other areas
8. Total
9. Annual total
10. \* Numbers in parentheses indicate rates of increase/decrease over the same period of past year

13,095/9599

CSO: 4107/74

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR SIMULATOR--Paris, 23 Jan (AFP)--Thomson-CSF, the French high-tech group, said Friday it had signed a 73 million franc (U.S. \$11.9 million) contract with the Korean Electric Power Corporation (Kepco) to supply the South Korean firm with a nuclear energy plant simulator. The simulator supplied by Thomson-CSF, a leader in the field, will be set up in Ul Jin Kum, near Yeongiu City, reproducing two 943-megawatt systems--KNU 9 and 10--that are equipped with a Framatome reactor and Alsthom generator. The two systems, to be put into service in September 1988 and September 1989, will allow South Korea to increase its nuclear energy production by more than 30 percent, Thomson-CSF said. The simulator to be supplied will give a detailed reproduction of the control operations of a nuclear plant, the company said. Thomson-CSF had won a eight million dollar contract last March to supply Korean Air with a flight simulator of an Airbus A300-600 jet. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 23 Jan 87 AU] /9738

CSO: 4100/097

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON ELEVEN DEFECTORS

Efforts To Help North Defectors

SK260231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jan (YONHAP)--Mindan, the pro-Seoul Korean resident's association in Japan, is doing its best to help 11 defectors from North Korea seek refuge in a "warm country," Pak Pyong-hon, head of the Mindan, said Sunday.

In a news conference at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Pak said that Mindan has requested that the Japanese Government permit interviews with the defectors--North Korean physician Kim Man-chol and his family--through an attorney.

Pak, who came to Seoul on Sunday to participate in a Mindan meeting with representatives of 48 Mindan branches in Japan, said he was neither optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the defectors.

"I'm sure that the warm country" to which the defectors want to go is South Korea," he stressed.

Accordingly, the Korean residents' association will take all kinds of steps to help the defectors find refuge in warm South Korea," he added.

"I cannot exclude the possibility that the Japanese Government will violate internationally-accepted norms and practices in dealing with the case out of concern for the safety of Japanese forcibly detained by the North Korean Government since 1983," Pak said.

He expressed the hope that the Japanese Government will send the defectors to South Korea in deference with their wishes and in accordance with humanitarianism and international customs.

The Mindan head also said that his organization will thwart any attempt by Chochongnyon, the pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' group in Japan, to have the 11 defectors sent back to North Korea.

The Chochongnyon reportedly tried to discourage the defectors from going to South Korea, saying that they would all be killed if they sought political asylum there.

Meanwhile, Korean residents in Japan have asked Japanese authorities to permit interviews with the defectors at the port of Tsuruga, where they are now being held, according to Pak.

Kim Man-chol and his family left the port of Chongjin, North Korea, around 1 a.m. on 15 January on a six-day voyage seeking political asylum in a "warm country," according to Japanese Government officials. By "warm country," the defectors apparent meant South Korea.

#### Japan To Revise Plan

SK250035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Tsuruga, Japan (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government hinted Saturday that it may change its original plan to "deport" a North Korean ship with 11 defectors aboard.

The Japanese Government had planned to treat the North Koreans as refugees seeking temporary shelter, and let them leave Japan following a resupply of food and repair of the ship's engine.

But, it plans to revise the plan now that the North Koreans made it clear during interrogations that they are seeking political asylum, insisting they want to go to a "warm southern country."

Mitsuyoshi Koizumi, deputy director of the regional Maritime Safety Agency office here, said Saturday that the North Koreans simply requested assistance and they, therefore, were treated as those who are seeking "emergency shelter" in the initial stage of investigation.

"However," he told a group of Korean reporters, "a new decision on their status could be made based on the outcome of investigations conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

Koizumi said that if they decide to treat the North Koreans as political refugees, another probe will be necessary by the immigration authorities.

In this regard, resumption of voyage by the Chongjin-ho will not be made for the time being, according to observers.

#### 'Luke Warm' Approach To Defectors

SK250054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Lawmakers of ruling and opposition political parties yesterday accused the Japanese Government of its "luke warm" attitude toward delivering the North Korean defectors to "Free World."

They also blamed Japan for taking equidistance in diplomatic postures toward the two Koreas in its dealing with the defection issue.

The lawmakers made the accusations in a National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee session which was convened to hear government reports on the defection of 11 North Koreans.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su briefed the lawmakers on various developments regarding the issue, such as the ongoing negotiations between the Korean and Japanese governments.

In the session, the lawmakers maintained that the government should assume a strong stance against Japan in negotiations over the defection case.

"The Japanese Government is making moves to take the defectors as refugees and banish them onto high seas, despite all circumstantial evidence that testify they are seeking political asylum. "By doing so, Japan is disregarding international laws and practices," said the lawmakers.

Ten lawmakers of the committee took the floor to interpellate the government on the issue. Among them are Reps O Se-ung and Hyon Hong-ju of the Democratic Justice, Rep Yi Chol-sung of the New Korea Democratic and Rep Yi Man-sop of the Korean National parties.

In the session, Rep Yi Taek-hui of the NKDP maintained that Japan is giving an impression of taking equidistance policies toward South and North Korea, although legally it recognizes South Korea as the only legitimate government on the Korean peninsula.

Meanwhile, Yi Man-sop of the KNP asked the government whether it is ready to bring the issue to such international organizations as the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, "if there are no signs of satisfactory settlement."

"The Japanese Government is too much conscious of North Korea in coping with the issue," he pointed out.

#### Negotiations for 'Quick' Arrival

SK240116 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] The 11 North Koreans, aboard a boat docked at a Japanese port after their escape from the north, are expected to arrive here in a couple of days.

Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday that they were making all-out efforts to ensure a "quick and safe" arrival of the 11 persons here. They said that the consistent position of the Seoul Government on the incident was that the defectors should be dealt with in accordance with international laws and practices based on humanitarian principles.



"We are demanding that the Japanese Government grant a political asylum in the ROK along this line, but there appears to be some discrepancies between the two governments," a highly-placed official said.

While the Seoul Government has been stubbornly asking for a direct and immediate turnover of the 11 North Koreans to the ROK, the Japanese Government is reportedly considering sending them to the high seas in the pretext of letting them choose a course they want to follow.

Tokyo-dated reports had it that the Japanese Government would send the Chongjin-ho with 11 aboard to the international seas after repairing its engine.

Asked to comment on the reports, the official said that sending defectors, including children, out to sea would be a violation of the humanitarian considerations reserved for defectors seeking political asylum.

#### Defectors to ROK

SK230134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jan 87 p 6

[Editorial: "North Korean 'Family Defection'"]

[Text] Drawing particular public attention is the defection of 11 North Koreans to Japan aboard a fishing boat, reportedly seeking political asylum in a third country. According to news reports from Tokyo, Japanese police sources said that the North Koreans, believed to be members of two families closely related to each other, arrived at a Japanese port aboard a 50-ton boat, after a six-day voyage from the North Korean port city of Chongjin.

The defectors, now being questioned by the Japanese police, reportedly expressed their wish to live in a "warmer land in the south," apparently meaning the Republic of Korea.

This is the first "family defection" to freedom from North Korea aboard a boat which was made at the risk of their lives, while indications are that their escape had been well premeditated.

The "warmer land" they have sought to live in must be an "affluent society of liberty and humanity," in addition to having a material abundance.

The most notable point in their defection is their intention to seek political asylum in a third country. Accordingly, they should not be sent back to North Korea, nor punished as illegal entrants into Japan.

Though we have no intention to meddle in Japan's domestic legal procedures dealing with defectors, the Japanese Government is called upon to fully respect established international practices and Japan's own precedents regarding such cases.

It must be stressed that Tokyo should give the freedom-seekers decent treatment and allow them to live in a third country, obviously meaning South Korea, as soon as possible in accord with their free will and also the humanitarian point of view.

In fact, Tokyo is expected to follow its own precedent in which four of the crewmen aboard a North Korean fishing boat, who reached a Japanese port in 1966, were sent to South Korea as they wished.

#### Statement on Defectors

SK230659 Seoul YONHAP in English 0643 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's international human rights league Friday urged Japan to turn over the 11 North Korean defectors to South Korea immediately, in accordance with international practices and the principles of humanitarianism.

In a statement, the league expressed shock over Japan's plan to send the North Koreans, who made it clear that they want to seek political asylum, back onto the high seas.

The North Koreans arrived at a Japanese port Tuesday after leaving the northernmost North Korean port city of Chongjin aboard a small boat last week.

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CSO: 4100/097

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRIME MINISTER'S WEST EUROPE TOUR SHOWS NEED TO DIVERSIFY TIES

SK180004 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jan 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Premier No's European Visit"]

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong is to embark today on an official visit to five European countries--the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Denmark and Italy. His visit follows President Chon Tu-hwan's European tour through Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium in April last year.

Thus, the prime minister's journey should be seen as part of Seoul's sustained efforts to wage a high-level diplomacy aimed at strengthening its relations with European countries. In fact, the nation faces a mounting need to diversify its relations with foreign countries, which have traditionally been focused on the United States and Japan, in view of its rapidly-growing external performance.

The prime minister is slated to discuss matters with a broad range of government and parliamentary leaders in each of the nations he will visit. One particular emphasis in the talks is expected to be placed on ways of promoting bilateral trade and economic cooperation for mutual interest, as well as a means of broadening the base of Korea's access to the European Common Market.

Other issues reportedly include diplomatic and business collaboration in relations to Third World countries, reaffirmation of the European support for Seoul's position on the inter-Korean question and their cooperative efforts to make the forthcoming Seoul Olympic Games a success with participation by all nations of the world.

It is hoped that the prime minister's tour will be fruitful in dealing with these and other issues so as to set another milestone in upgrading the friendly and cooperative relationship between Korea and European countries.

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CSO: 4100/097

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY CALLS FOR IMPROVED TIES WITH USSR, PRC

SK210132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD In English 21 Jan 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Goals in '87"]

[Text] The new two years, 1987 and 1988, will be a highly crucial period for Korea's democratic progress, security and international relations.

For the first time in the history of the republic, a peaceful transfer of power is scheduled to take place, one year from now, establishing a precious tradition for liberal democracy in this land. To institutionalize democratic development, constitutional reform is to be carried out this year.

Twenty months from now, we will host the summer olympics, which promises to be a critical opportunity for Korea to leapfrog into the ranks of advanced countries in the 1990s.

There are strong indications, however, that the communist regime in North Korea, increasingly fretful at the rising international stature of this republic, will seek an opportunity to commit provocative acts against the south to obstruct the Seoul olympics.

It is thus incumbent on us to make an all-out effort to ensure the successful staging of the olympics. This year is a crucial period in such endeavors.

It was, therefore, appropriate that Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su, in a report to President Chon Tu-hwan on 1987 diplomatic objectives, said his ministry's primary goals are to deter North Korea's aggressive acts and to improve relations with communist-bloc countries.

We must note, in this connection, that the international environment surrounding the Korean peninsula is marked by [word indistinct] and tension as a result of the Soviet Union's increased Asian presence, which includes closer military ties with North Korea.

In recent years, Seoul has been seeking to expand and improve its relations with Moscow and other communist countries under an open-door policy. Although relations between Seoul and Beijing have seen substantial improvements in many fields, our efforts to expand relations with the Soviet Union have produced little progress.

We hold the view that the 1988 olympics, from which the Soviet Union can ill afford to be absent, will be a good opportunity for both Seoul and Moscow to approach each other for practical benefits.

Economic diplomacy is another important task facing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Given the growing tendency toward protectionism in major industrial countries which has emerged as a formidable hindrance to our efforts to increase exports, diplomatic endeavors to improve trade relations with major importing countries bear an even greater importance.

We trust that our diplomatic service, led by Minister Choe, will be able to fulfill its tasks with a strong sense of mission.

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CSO: 4100/097

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MADRID DAILY CITES ROK'S NO ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN TOPICS

PM281442 Madrid ABC in Spanish 26 Jan 86 p 18

[Interview with ROK Prime Minister No Sin-yong by Pedro Canales; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Canales] What is the aim of this first visit to Spain by a South Korean head of government?

[No] Our two countries, Spain and Korea, have maintained good friendly ties since diplomatic relations were established shortly after the creation of the ROK Government in 1950. The chief aim of my visit to Spain is to consolidate existing relations between the two countries, to strengthen ties of economic and trade cooperation as much as possible, and to consolidate joint efforts for the successful holding of the summer Olympics to be held first in Seoul in 1988 and then in Barcelona in 1992.

[Canales] Does your visit to Spain and other European countries lie within the context of a quest for more intensive relations with Europe?

[No] The main guideline of our foreign policy is to intensify and strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with the West European countries, and especially those of the EEC. To achieve this objective ROK President Chon Tu-whan visited several European countries last spring. My government has supported the enlargement of the European Common Market and the intensification of ties between its members. We hope that Spain, as a member of the EEC, will stimulate relations between Korea and the EC member countries. On this trip I will also be visiting the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, and Italy, as well as Spain.

[Canales] Do you believe that western democracy can be applied to your country?

[No] In his 1987 New Year's speech on national policy President Chon Tu-whan stressed that the most important policy for administering the country is to defend and develop western-style democracy.

[Canales] What is the major obstacle encountered by your government in domestic policy?

[No] At the moment the most important issue to be resolved in the national political sphere is the constitutional reform. The ruling party supports adopting the parliamentary system in force in the European countries, whereas the opposition part is concentrating its efforts on pressing for the system of the president's election by direct suffrage. The Korean people hope that the consensus through dialogue and negotiation between government and opposition.

[Canales] What about foreign policy?

[No] Our foreign policy is to achieve the peninsula's peaceful unification and to defend national security by promoting economic and trade relations between the two Koreas.

[Canales] What is the present level of economic relations between South Korea and Spain?

[No] The total volume of trade amounts to almost 30 billion pesetas, with a considerable surplus in Korea's favor. In the economic and trade field there is growing interest in increasing mutual ties through increasing numbers of exchange visits by representatives both of the respective governments and of business organizations.

[Canales] What about other fields?

[No] In the cultural field more and more Korean students want to study Spanish as their second foreign language. Last year an Asian Hispanicists Conference took place in Seoul and the Asian Hispanicists Association was formed.

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CSO: 3548/042

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

CURRENT CONDITIONS OF EXPORT INDUSTRIES STUDIED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28, 29 Nov 86

[Article by reporter Yi Chu-ho]

[28 Nov 86 p 3]

[Text] Leaving last year's sluggish conditions behind, since the beginning of this year, our export industry has been moving ahead with full steam. Thanks to the steady growth of the export industry, our economy is enjoying a boom comparable to that of 1978. Industries such as the textile, electronics, and automobile industries are trying frantically to catch up with the ever-soaring demands.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Trade and Industry expects that this year's exports will go over the original target of \$33 billion and reach somewhere between \$34.2 billion and \$34.3 billion.

The volume of this year's exports through 25 November has already surpassed last year's record of \$3.028 billion. Compared to the same period last year the export industry is doing very well. The volume of exports jumped 28.1 percent (minus the amount spent on repairing and refurbishing ships).

In comparison with the growth rates of our competitors such as Taiwan with 26.6 percent, Hong Kong with 11.3 percent, Japan with 21.4 percent, and Singapore with 3.2 percent, our growth rate is far ahead.

As export activities become brisk, the rate of operation of such major industrial complexes as at Kuro, Changwon, and Kumi, which had long been stagnant, has increased sharply, and as the year's end approaches, they are even considering the "shipping delay tactics."

There has been a sharp increase in the importing of raw materials and capital goods for exports, which are essential in supporting export increases. Between January and October of this year, the import of the raw materials amounted to \$13.886 billion, and the input of capital goods for capital construction reached \$9.378 billion. This is an increase of 18.1 percent over the same period of last year.



Analysts believe that such a smooth growth in our export industry is largely due to the strengthened yen and European currencies.

Also, a series of such export support policies as raising the U.S. dollar exchange rate to 8 percent last year, simplification of the export process, and increase in the unit rate of trade loans per dollar cannot be overlooked. But the most important reason cited is that the persisting strength of yen and European currencies, since the conference of the finance ministers of the five industrialized nations made the decision (G5) in September of last year, has contributed to the increased competitive edge in prices of our merchandise. Coupled with the fall of oil prices and interest rates in the world market, the export industry is enjoying added vitality.

According to the data presented to the regular National Assembly session by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, of the 26.9 percent export rate increase in the first half of this year, 12.3 percent resulted from the "three-low" factors including the strong yen. The level of its contribution to the growth rate is 46 percent.

Of this, the portion contributed by price competitiveness resulting from the change in the exchange rate, including the strong yen, to export growth is 39.4 percent.

Actually, because of the strong yen, our exports show a higher rate of growth in regions such as the United States, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East, where we compete with Japan.

Especially, since the yen became strong, prices of Japanese exports to the United States have risen between 10 to 20 percent, and our exports to the United States, which is our largest market, have increased noticeably.

Between January and October of this year, due to the export boom in automobiles, electronic goods, footwear, and textiles, our exports to the United States expanded 29.7 percent over the same period last year, and amounted to \$11.289 billion.

Our exports to Europe also reflect a good record with an increase of 30.4 percent. These amounted to \$4.307 billion as a result of the improvement in price competitiveness contributed by the strengthened yen and European currencies and the phenomenon of the European switch to all of our main export items including textiles and footwear, which has gradually become more conspicuous.

Also in the case of our exports to Hong Kong, where we compete with Japan most intensely, due to an increase in synthetic textile goods, the increase was 10.2 percent over the same period last year, and they amounted to \$1.392 billion. At present, with the year end rapidly approaching, our exports to Southeast Asia show a greatly expanding trend, the result of special procurements in the region.

Exports to Japan also amounted to \$4.323 billion, a 16.5 percent increase over the same period last year, due to the increase in the export of such items as marine products, iron and steel, electronic goods, machinery, and footwear.

In addition, exports to Central and South America and Oceania have reached \$736 million and \$497 million, an increase of 17.6 percent and 38.2 percent, respectively, as a result of the efforts for market development.

Only exports to the Middle East and Africa are below last year's level.

As overall export activities have picked up steam since the beginning of this year, the type of exports has undergone a big change.

Between January and October of this year, the export of industrial goods showed an increase of 19 percent over the same period last year, and it occupied 94.7 percent of the total exports. Of this figure, heavy chemical industrial goods constitute 52.6 percent.

It is believed that the export commodity structure is changing to one of high technology goods, as evidenced in the sharp increase in the export of technology-intensive goods such as electronics and automobiles.

Accordingly, the rank of the top 10 export items has also reflected this change. As of this past October, the order of the top 10 items for this year are as follows: textiles, electronics, iron and steel goods, footwear, ships, automobiles and auto parts, electrical appliances, synthetic resin, toys and dolls, and metal goods.

Even though textiles still remain on top, its relative importance has slowly diminished; ships, which were No 2 last year, have dropped down to fifth place as a result of the slump in the shipbuilding industry. Electronic goods, iron and steel goods, and footwear, however, have moved up one rank each in comparison with last year, and rank second, third, and fourth respectively.

In the case of automobile and auto parts, which have, for the first time, emerged as one of the top 10 items this year, their sales in the U.S. market, which was opened for the first time this year, have steadily increased. Auto exports to other regions, including Canada, have continuously been rising. Sales amounted to \$1.272 billion, an increase of 122.7 percent over the same period last year.

The export of industrial electronic goods reached \$947 million, an increase of 61.6 percent, resulting from an increased demand for computers, and the recovery of the demand for telephones in the United States. The export of footwear amounted to \$1.725 billion, an increase of 36.9 percent, as a result of the upswing of exports to the United States and the expansion into the European market. These items lead the export expansion.

The textile exports, which occupied 25 percent of our exports, amounted to \$7.17 billion in total, an increase of 25.2 percent over the same period last

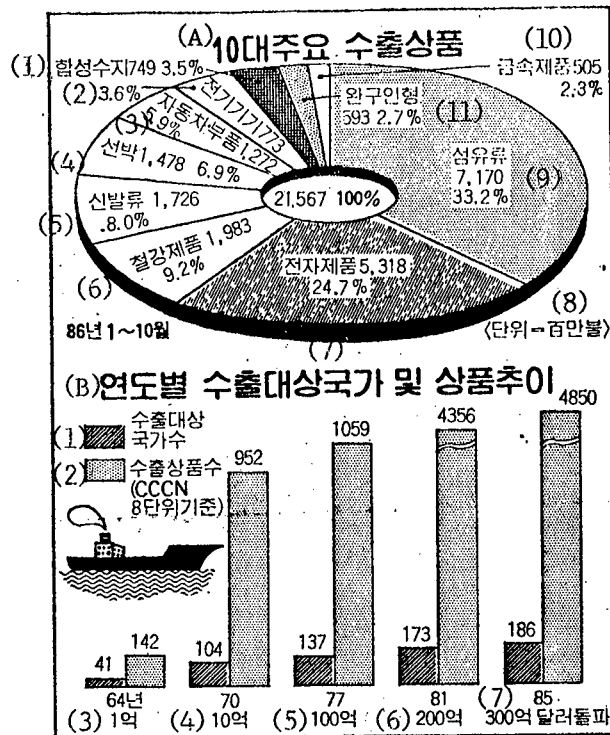


Table No 1. (A) Ten Major Export Items

Key:

1. 3.5 percent synthetic resin 49
2. 3.6 percent electrical machinery appliances 773
3. 5.9 percent automobile parts 1,272
4. 6.9 percent ships 478
5. 8.0 percent footwears 1,726
6. 9.2 percent iron and steel goods 1,983
7. 24.7 percent electronic goods
8. Unit - \$ million
9. 33.2 percent metallic goods 505
10. 2.3 percent textiles 7,170
11. 2.7 percent toys and dolls 593

January-October 1986

(B) Countries Targeted for Exports and Merchandise Trend by Year

Key:

1. The number of countries targeted for exports
2. The number of export merchandise (on the basis of the CCCN 8 units)
3. 1964 \$100 million
4. 1970 \$1 billion
5. 1977 \$10 billion
6. 1981 \$20 billion
7. 1985 over \$30 billion

year as a result of the exhaustion of the stock in the U.S. market and the increase in import demands in the EC.

The export of electronic parts and electrical appliances, which did not do well in the export market last year, amounted to \$2.44 billion and \$773 million, an increase of 50.6 percent and 59.6 percent, respectively, over the same period last year. Thus, the field of electronics has emerged as one of the principal export items after textiles.

The export of toys, tires, and metallic Western tableware, which had been somewhat sluggish at the beginning of the year, has steadily increased since the turnaround in the 2d quarter of this year.

Such an increase in exports has naturally raised the level of import demands in our industrial structure, and between January and October, imports amounted to \$25.798 billion, an increase of 6 percent over the same period last year. But, in spite of the increase in imports, the upswing of exports has greatly improved the trade balance. During the period from the beginning of this year to October, the trade balance of our country has recorded profits, for the first time since the adoption of the export-oriented growth strategy in the 1960's.

Our country, which made a profit of \$3 billion as of the end of this past October, is expected to record a profit in the trade balance of \$4 billion by the end of this year, which may become the "first year of profits."

At the same time, it should be specially noted that the base of exports became so much more solid as the medium and small-size industries participated in exports this year. As of the end of October this year, the number of firms participating in trade reached a total of 9,011, an increase of 2,720 firms when compared with the 6,291 firms at the end of last year.

Of these 4,869 were the medium and small-size businesses, an increase of 1,826 over last year. The number of general business was 3,462, an increase of 810. Thus, the participation of the medium and small-size enterprises in the export activities is conspicuous.

As a result, the relative weight of exports by general trade companies has dropped from 50.1 percent last year to 40.9 percent as of the end of this October.

[29 Nov 86 p 3]

[Text] Although our exports have been growing tremendously, there are a number of hidden problem areas in the export structure of our country.

The biggest problem area in the export structure is the ever-worsening phenomenon of a regional imbalance of trade.

Especially as the degree of our dependence on exports to the United States has been rising, the pressure for import restrictions from Korea, and for opening the Korean market has been rising in the United States.

The trade surplus with the United States last year amounted to \$4.3 billion, and it is expected to reach \$7 billion this year. The degree of our dependence on exports to the United States was 35 percent last year, but it is expected to go over 40 percent this year.

In sharp contrast, the reverse trend of our trade with Japan has worsened.

This is because our industrial and export structures, which depend on the supply of raw materials for exports and capital goods for capital investments in Japan, have never been reformed.

Our trade deficit with Japan last year was \$3.1 billion, and it has already reached more than \$4 billion. It is expected to reach as high as \$5.8 billion by the end of this year.

As our trade surplus with the United States continues to increase, pressure from the United States to open our market has been mounting, and even the rising the value of the won has been raised. But, the surplus that we gained by going through many such difficulties has been eroded because of one country: Japan.

In view of the situation, we need to pay more policy attention to diversifying locations for future exports. This is the only way to lessen the impact of import restrictions on Korean goods, and the pressure to open our market. By increasing our exports steadily, we can achieve the effect of "killing two birds with one stone."

Further, the inadequacy of facilities as a result of the rapid increase in the volume of exports is another problem.

During the first half of this year, the result of a survey of 1,139 export firms of 15 different types of businesses on "the actual state of the capital investments of export industries," conducted jointly by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Trade Association, revealed that 38 percent of those surveyed reported inadequate facilities. The phenomenon of inadequate facilities is particularly serious among active exporters. The survey showed that 42.1 percent of the electronics businesses, 45.7 percent of the toy and doll manufacturers, 41.7 percent of the textile firms, and 34.8 percent of the footwear businesses felt their facilities were inadequate.

Even though it is still too early to conclude that such a development is a general phenomenon, some attribute the difficulty in meeting the demands for orders to the fact that the production capacity has reached its limit.

Although it is necessary to deal swiftly with the problem, lest the inadequate facilities become a major export hurdle, the government and businesses must be

careful not to make reckless or irresponsible investments in dealing with the situation.

Along with the phenomenon of facility inadequacy, difficulty in obtaining materials for key exports such as acryl cotton yarn and cotton yarn hot coil has surfaced. Accordingly, it is necessary to establish a policy for a long and short-term supply of raw materials for uninterrupted export expansion.

Just as importantly, another thing to watch is the fact that understanding the importance of exports has lessened.

The export industries are very unhappy about the government's repeated lowering of the unit rate of trade finance loans since the beginning of this year. They ask: "Is the government moving toward abandoning the policy of export support?"

Especially at this time when the pressure for the upward valuation of the won is mounting, the government's recent measure of cutting back on trade financing is viewed by the majority as only dampening the spirit of the exporters.

But, among other things, what concerns them most is the very murky export atmosphere. As the Democratic Party comes to dominate the U.S. Congress, turbulence has already been predicted on the issue of trade restrictions. The efforts on the part of the developing countries to become competitive cannot be lightly dismissed.

The "three-lows" phenomenon, which had worked for the benefit of exports, has already been losing its effects because of the tie-up of the strong yen (Y160 to \$1.00) in accordance with an agreement between United States and Japan, the gradual upward valuation of the won, and the move toward an increase in oil prices.

An official of the Trade Association has stressed that "If we are to make the export industry, through reforms, play the role of banner-holder in achieving stable, profitable conditions under these circumstances, we have to give them sustained support over a long period of time in the future."

There is concern that the waning mood for exports might result in the creation of a large number of insolvent export enterprises.

Since the beginning of this year, the participation of the medium and small-size-enterprises in export activities has been conspicuous, and there has been an increase of 1,826 firms during this year as compared with last year. Under such circumstances, coupled with the deteriorating foreign trade environment, if export support is also cut, it is feared that the export industry will suffer from insolvency.

Particularly, because of the strong yen and the continuous rise of the won, those enterprises which import Japanese-made machinery and materials,

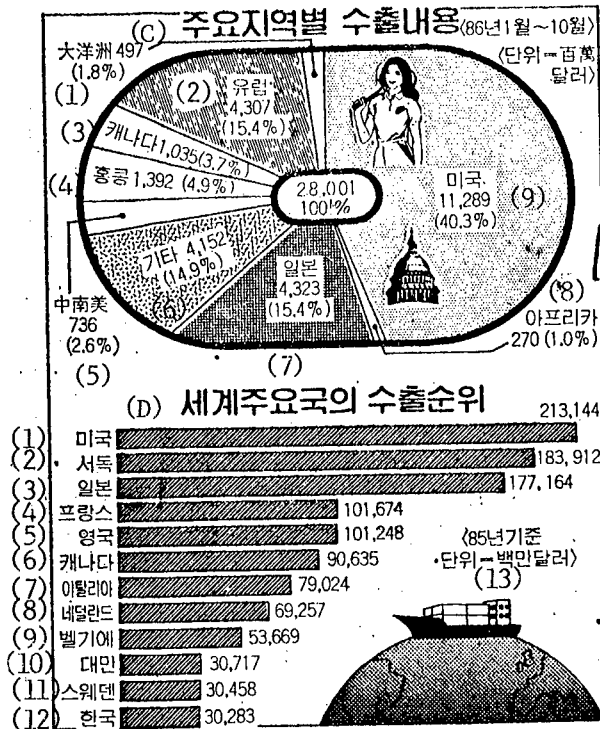


Table No 2. (C) Contents of Exports by Principal Regions  
(January-October 1986) (Unit - \$ million)

Key:

1. Oceania 497 (1.8 percent)
2. Europe 4,307 (15.4 percent)
3. Canada 1,035 (3.7 percent)
4. Hong Kong 1,392 (4.9 percent)
5. Central and South America 736 (2.6 percent)
6. Others 4,152 (14.9 percent)
7. Japan 4,323 (15.3 percent)
8. Africa 270 (1.0 percent)
9. United States 11,289 (40.3 percent)

(D) Major Exporting Nations by Rank

Key:

1. United States
2. W. Germany
3. Japan
4. France
5. United Kingdom
6. Canada
7. Italy
8. Netherlands
9. Belgium
10. Taiwan
11. Sweden
12. S. Korea
13. On the basis of 1985 Unit = \$ million

including automobiles, in high proportions will be in danger of insolvency if the unprofitable export continues.

Along with the reform of structural weaknesses, and recent improvement in the export environment, it is pointed out that it is essential to redouble efforts to boost competitiveness in the basic fields.

In order to keep such goods as textiles, electronics, and iron and steel goods the principal export items, it is urgent to take bold steps to renovate technology, replace facilities and develop parts and basic materials.

In the case of textiles, it is increasingly difficult to export in large quantities because the export market is becoming increasingly subdivided and diversified. In order to respond to such changes in market conditions, our textile export industry should undergo a modernization of facilities to turn out high-standard, discriminating products, and develop a new marketing strategy.

The same goes for electronic goods. This industry will soon reach the limit of the export market if it continues to produce only low-technology goods in large quantities. Therefore, this industry also urgently needs to undergo a bold and speedy technological innovation, and develop high value-added goods.

Many specialists share the view that the most efficient export strategy presently is to develop measures in every possible way, and improve the atmosphere to enable private enterprises, especially export industries, to make active capital investments for technological innovation, and development of high value-added goods.

Fortunately, since the international monetary structure is working in favor of the conditions of our export markets, if we come up with an appropriate investment strategy to strengthen the situation, the reorganization of the export industry and the recovery of competitiveness may be considerably advanced.

By nature, such endeavours cannot bear fruit in a short period of time.

Therefore, it appears necessary to respond flexibly to changing circumstances by establishing policy for reforming, in the short-run, the disadvantageous conditions that export industries are under as compared with competing nations in the areas of electricity fees and interest on export finances.

Further, efforts to lighten the burden of the export industry should be made by drastically simplifying such administrative measures as customs clearance, and conversion of tariffs, and by reforming loan procedures and the export finance system, the ex post facto control of which is still maintained.

It is pointed out that special attention should be paid to such areas as refraining from excessive competition among the export industries, to customer



management, quality improvement, and improvement in the process of finishing, which may be easily neglected in a time of prosperity.

Even though exports have been increasing on a larger scale through improvement of price competitiveness resulting from the "three-lows" phenomenon, since the beginning of this month, it is also undeniably true that export conditions have become more favorable.

The question is whether or not the government and the export industry can work together to seize on a good opportunity to improve basic export competitiveness.

It is a time to have a renewed understanding that if we are content with the competitiveness of price, and neglect efforts to develop technologies and improve quality through the expansion of capital spending, the export industry will again experience difficulties in the long run.

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CSO: 4107/54

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE ASSOCIATION ON EXPORT TRENDS IN 1986

SK220139 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, 22 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's exportation of automobiles, electronic products, textiles and footwear rose sharply last year, while that of chemical goods, ships and steel manufactures declined, the Korean Traders Association reported Thursday.

Although shipments to the United States, Japan and the European Community increased last year, those to the Middle East, Central and South America, and Africa decreased, according to the report, titled "export trends by commodities and regions in 1986."

Korea exported U.S. \$1.66 billion worth of automobiles last year, up 115.6 percent from 1985, and U.S. \$7.63 billion worth of electric and electronic products, up 55.8 percent from a year earlier.

In addition, Korea's textile exports expanded by 28.6 percent, and its exportation of non-textile light industrial goods, such as footwear, rose by 34.2 percent from a year earlier.

Meanwhile, the exportation of ships decreased by 64.3 percent, to \$1.8 billion last year, and that of chemical and steel products declined by 7.6 percent and 3 percent, respectively, from a year earlier, the association said.

By region, Korea shipped \$13.88 billion worth of commodities to the United States, up 29.1 percent from 1985, reflecting favorable conditions for the exportation of automobiles, footwear and toys.

Exports to the European Community grew by 32.5 percent from a year earlier, to \$4.3 billion, and those to Japan expanded by 19.7 percent, to \$5.44 billion.

The rise in shipments to Japan reflected favorable conditions for the exportation of textiles, marine products, steel goods and toys last year, the report explained.

Shipments to the Middle East, Central and South America, and Africa decreased by 11.7 percent, 14.5 percent and 33.6 percent, respectively, from 1985, according to the report.

The association also said that Korea suffered a \$5.43 billion deficit in its trade with Japan last year, up \$2.42 billion from the 1985 total of \$3.02 billion, due to the 43.8 percent rise in imports from Japan.

Korea widened its trade surpluses with the United States and the European Community by \$3.09 billion and \$897 million, respectively, to \$7.4 billion and \$1.1 billion from a year earlier, the association added.

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CSO: 4100/097

IMPORTANCE OF ROLE OF SOCIALIST WORKING YOUTH LEAGUE NOTED

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 23 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Socialist Working Youth League Functionaries and Youths Highly Display the Revolutionary Life Style of Working with Initiative Befitting the Master!"]

[Text] Today our people and our youths are carrying out the stupendous tasks of socialist construction, including the construction of major projects designed to implement the great long-range plans of the party. The farther the socialist construction is launched extensively, the more essential becomes the imperative of establishing the life style of doing everything with initiative befitting the master among functionaries and workers.

Doing work with initiative befitting the master is the work attitude that should be taken by those who carry out the revolution. The work of revolution is a work designed to remake nature and society in conformity with the will and demands of the popular masses. It is to be carried out by those who are in charge with a high consciousness befitting the master and through their creative activities.

Furthermore, the socialist construction struggle we are carrying on today is a valuable struggle designed to create new things by our resources. Without the revolutionary life style, on the part of functionaries and workers, of doing work with initiative befitting the master, it would be impossible to push the struggle even a step further.

In whichever field they may be working, only when functionaries and workers--every one of them--do their work with initiative and with a consciousness of being masters of revolution and construction, can they successfully carry out the revolutionary work assigned to them and thereby effect an upsurge in overall socialist construction.

Should there be no life style, among functionaries and workers, of doing work with initiative befitting the master, there would come about various wrong attitudes and work habits, which might block forward movements, such as the style of rejecting terms with excuses--saying that they would do it if supplies come from the upper level but not do it if supplies do not come--formalism, expedientialism, and avoiding responsibility.

Therefore, the great leader and the dear leader comrade earnestly taught that functionaries and workers in all fields and units must thoroughly establish the revolutionary style of working with more initiative than ever before and with an attitude more befitting the master than ever before in conformity with the requirement of the developing realities in which socialist construction is being launched stupendously.

Highly displaying the revolutionary life style of working with initiative befitting the master is one of the fundamental requirements for pushing ahead the grand march movement of the 1980's today.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"Masters of the work of the Socialist Working Youth League are by all means the functionaries of the league. Whatever you may do, that would never be done correctly if the master does not carry out his function correctly."

The attitude befitting the master and the life style of working with initiative are also essentially required for the youths of the Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL].

Masters of the work of the SWYL are the functionaries of the league. The work of the SWYL is a creative task designed to indoctrinate the youth masses and to let them act. When all SWYL functionaries, thoroughly understanding by themselves that the success of youth works depends on how they do the work, always work with initiative befitting the master, the work of indoctrinating youths and the work of mobilizing youths to implement the party's policies can be carried out efficiently, and the party's demand regarding the independent and initiative-oriented implementation of the SWYL work can be thoroughly met. Furthermore, only when the life style of working with the initiative befitting the master is established while they are doing youth work in their young age can they efficiently carry out even greater works, to which they may be assigned, in a way befitting the revolutionary cadres brought up by the party.

The young people, too, must do their work with initiative befitting the master. They are the main force unit of the socialist economic construction. Therefore, the work habits of the young people greatly affect socialist construction. The more the young people, who are the main force on the labor front, highly display their creative positiveness with the self-consciousness befitting the master, the more economic construction will be accelerated.

The life style befitting the master who does his own work in his responsibility and his great initiative are in principle important characteristics of the youth. The young people must greatly display such a great life style on the revolutionary front.

In order for the SWYL functionaries and youths to establish firmly the revolutionary life style of working with initiative befitting the master, it is above all imperative for them to arm themselves staunchly with the chuche ideology of our party and the party's guideline and policies which embody the chuche ideology.

One's work habits are the embodiment of one's thought in the process of one's work. Working with initiative befitting the master means carrying out the revolutionary work assigned to us unconditionally and through to the end by employing whatever means and methods available and assuming responsibility for the work. To do this is the basic demand of the chuche ideology.

The chuche ideology demands that we take an attitude befitting the master and an independent and creative attitude in carrying out the revolution and construction. When a chuche-oriented world view is established correctly, wrong work habits, such as a habit of rejecting terms with excuses or a habit of pretending, will not come about; whatever you may do, you would be doing it with initiative befitting the master. To work with initiative befitting the master simply means to have chuche-oriented work habits.

All the SWYL functionaries and youths must always step up their study of chuche thought and thereby firmly establish their world view.

Our revolutionary struggle and construction work are, in their entirety, the process of implementing ahead the great leader's instructions and the words of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The great leader's instructions and the words of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly show the direction of the revolution and construction and the ways of carrying them out. When we carry out works only in compliance with the instructions given by the great leader and the dear leader comrade, we can equip ourselves with the attitude befitting the master and an inexhaustible initiative.

One's attitude toward implementation of the instructions of the great leader and the words of the dear leader comrade is a fundamental measure of whether the functionaries are capable of working with the initiative befitting the master.

Therefore, all the SWYL functionaries and youths must physically equip themselves with the great leader's instructions and the words of the dear leader comrade, must set them forth as the standard for action, and must thoroughly establish the revolutionary life style of unconditionally implementing them under any circumstances.

To equip oneself with a revolutionary orientation, a party orientation, a working-class orientation, and a people orientation is one of the fundamental requirements for carrying out the revolutionary work assigned to one with initiative befitting the master.

The course of implementing revolutionary duties is not smooth, needless to say. One may find some difficulties or unfavorable conditions in that course. However, they are all sacred entities you have to put up with for the sake of the party, the fatherland, and the happiness of the people.

Even when youths carry out a building construction or produce a good, it will be a task done for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the

people with their loyalty toward the party. When the SWYL functionaries conduct indoctrination for youths, it will be work designed to make the future of the party and the fatherland a reliable one. When each of the SWYL functionaries and youths does his or her work with such a correct view and lofty consciousness, he or she will be able to work in the manner befitting the master and to display such an initiative in which he or she can valorously overcome difficulties lying in the way and turn unfavorable conditions into favorable ones.

If, under the excuse that there are unfavorable conditions, one rejects terms with excuses or simply waits for the upper level to provide supplies, that means that one lacks a revolutionary orientation, a party orientation, a working-class orientation, and a people orientation.

Therefore, in order to display the life style of working with initiative befitting the master in implementing the revolutionary tasks assigned to them, the SWYL functionaries and youths must firmly maintain their revolutionary orientation, party orientation, working-class orientation, and people orientation.

For example, in the case of the youth constructors, even if materials are not supplied in conformity with the high speed of construction, or if some unfavorable conditions have come about, the youth constructors must search for reserves by using their brains, must find a new way, and thereby must energetically push construction continuously with their own resources. In the case of the youths of plants and business enterprises, they must operate the machine, of which they are in charge, at full capacity, by employing all available means and they must do their best to operate their plant at full capacity.

Responsibly carrying out the work assigned to one at any cost is the work attitude of working with initiative befitting the master.

The work habits of those unsung heroes and unsung achievers in many fields of socialist construction today, who are silently carrying out the revolutionary duties assigned to them regardless of whether any one is watching or whether any one recognizes their work, are vivid examples of such a work attitude cited above.

The SWYL functionaries and youths must actively follow these examples.

A revolutionary work attitude is to be thoroughly established in the struggle against old-fashioned work attitudes.

Without thoroughly rejecting old-fashioned work attitudes, including those of rejecting terms with excuses, expedientialism, and formalism, one would not be able to establish firmly the revolutionary work attitude of working with initiative befitting the master. Our new generation, which has received the chuche education, can never get into such an old-fashioned work attitude.

In accelerating socialist construction today, our party's expectations of the youths and SWYL functionaries are great.

All the SWYL functionaries and youths must always carry out the revolutionary duties assigned to them, in the manner befitting the chuche-oriented new generation, with initiative befitting the master. They must launch an active struggle against all the old-fashioned work habits which are blocking our forward movement. Thus the youths must further enhance their roles as vanguards and shock brigades on all fronts of socialist construction, while the SWYL functionaries must successfully carry out their honorable duties as indoctrinators for youths.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### NEW SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY STRENGTHENS KIM CHONG-IL'S POWER BASE

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Dec 86 pp 60-65

[Article by Kim Tok-pae, permanent research staff, Research Institute for Peaceful Reunification: "Endless Power Reshuffle for Establishing Kim Chong-il's Power Base"]

[Text] "Special Edition: Summary of North Korea in 1986"

[Boxed item on p 61]

North Korean politics can be summarized in one word as a continuation of modeling the entire society after the chuche ideology and an endless power reshuffle in order to firmly establish Kim Chong-il's power base. But the future prospect is that his power base will not be smooth due to deep conflicts within the power and economic crisis....

### A Look at North Korea's (NK) Politics in 1986

During 1986 North Korea has been demonstrating its nature of supporting, encouraging, and instigating our society's radical leftist agitation and procommunist extremist struggle while appearing to be continuing to promote the South-North dialogue under current circumstances. As it has always been, this shows its true double face in its strategy toward the South.

On the other hand, it has been shown that within North Korea itself, a campaign for power reorganization and homogenizing their entire society with the chuche ideology for the purpose of establishing Kim Chong-il's power base has been carried out. In other words, to summarize N. Korean politics in 1986, first, with respect to the South-North issues, it has been repeating a false peace offensive which has the usual call for reunification with the promotion of a tripartite conference and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and aiming toward a peace agreement with the United States. Secondly, it has continued a policy for increasing military strength. We can see that North Korea has recently been seeking only to increase their military strength; and a close relationship with the USSR's Far East military power is being formed on a new level. Thirdly, they have been strengthening their instigation and propaganda for a South Korean revolution. North Korea

has been looking for a new shift in direction in their strategies and tactics regarding a South Korea revolution by renaming, in July 1985, a nonexistent organization called the "Unification Revolutionary Party" the "Korean National Democratic Frontline." It has exposed its unimpeded attitude of resorting to an active cooperation, support, and encouragement of extreme procommunist pro-North slogans such as anti-fascism and anti-totalitarianism, which are being advocated among certain classes and students in South Korea by adopting "the struggle proclamation and manifesto for realizing the people's independence." Fourth is the establishment of Kim Chong-il's power base, which is the highest task currently confronting North Korean politics. While North Korea always advocates the realization of "modeling the whole society after the chuche idea" as its goal of struggle and thoroughly achieves the three revolutionary guidelines, it has been accelerating the gathering together of all their capabilities "around Kim Chong-il," while seeking the strengthening of the party's organizational and ideological unification (Reference "A Historical Experience of the Korean Workers Party's Establishment" by Kim Il-song, 31 May 1986). In other words, it is probably not an exaggeration to say that North Korea's internal politics during 1986 was a year when all fields such as politics, ideology, and culture were called upon as a whole for the task of empirically establishing Kim Chong-il's power base.

Because North Korea's political system is characterized by the so-called party-oriented government trait of having to work under the party's leadership and control, the party's rank supercedes its position in political organizations. Therefore, in all official ceremonies, not only are the attendees' seats arranged according to their ranks in the party and reported according to the ranking order within the party in broadcasting, but the party's responsibilities are also introduced prior to those of political organizations. In all official ceremonies, for example, the seat of the People's Armed Forces Minister, O Chin-u, who ranks third in the party's political bureau, is placed higher than that of Vice President Pak Song-ch'ol, who ranks fifth; and even in Kim Il-song's case, he is called "General Secretary of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

#### Noteworthy Phenomenon of Military Officials' Degradation and Omission

The North Korean party ranks, which have appeared through the reorganization of party positions over several occasions since the sixth party congress of October 1980, show numerous changes. After announcing a political decree on the election last 2 September 1986, there was the Supreme People's Assembly's (SPA) eighth delegate election 2 months later on 2 November. As a result, 655 delegates were elected, their number exceeding by 40 that of the 7th delegate election on 28 February 1982. The increase by 40 was due to a population increase during the last 4 years. North Korea's SPA delegates are elected according to the ratio of 1 out of a population of 30,000.

The overall characteristic that has surfaced in this election is that contrary to the last election in 1982, where 477 members were reelected, new members numbered 218; and by adding 40 resulting from the population increase, there is a marked increase in the election of new delegates. We must judge this to

be a reflection of progress in the shift in generations, especially because most of the new delegates are names that have not as yet been heard.

North Korea has a vote of confidence system for one candidate per electoral district and consequently, the kind of person the party elects as a delegate candidate is significant, since it shows the party's personnel policies, and because it is likely that the candidate decided by the party will be elected. If we compare and examine the result of this election with that of the seventh delegate election in 1982, from this perspective, we can see that several obvious changes and characteristics are surfacing.

Aside from Kim Il, Kang Yang-uk, O Paek-yong, Hong Song-yong, who are already deceased, the following names were excluded from the list of 33 top cadre members, which has been announced separately in this past election: Kim Chung-nin, Chon Mun-sop, Paek Hak-nim, Kong Chin-t'ae, Ch'oe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Ch'oe Yong-nim, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Kang-hwan, Kim Tu-yong, which implied their demotions. Among them, the two men Kim Kang-hwan and Kim Tu-yong have been left out even from the general delegates. Besides them, Ch'ae Hui-chong, who was the party secretary, also has been omitted from the general delegates.

Another relevant noteworthy characteristic resulting from this election is the fact that the withdrawal of military specialists and those in charge of South Korean operations is especially conspicuous even among the top cadre members. First of all, among military officials, Colonel General Chon Mun-sop (Kim Il-song's former chief guard, and party political bureau staff member) and Public Security Minister and Lieutenant General Paek Hak-nim (former political bureau staff member) were demoted, and the following high ranking military officials including the Deputy Chief of the General Staff and Lieutenant General Kim Kang-hwan, were left out even from the list of general delegates: Lieutenant General Kim Tu-yong (former Deputy Minister of Public Security, head of the Coal Industry Department in the State Administration Council, and chairman of Ch'ongjin city's People's Committee) and Lieutenant General Pang Ch'ol-gap (former Navy commander, head of the Inland and Water Transportation Department in the State Administration Council), and Major General Han Yong-ok (former chief representative of the Military Armistice Commission, deputy head of the Propaganda Bureau in the Military Political Bureau). Among them, Chon Mun-sop, Paek Hak-nim, and Kim Kang-hwan were elected as Party Central Military Committee members at the sixth party congress in 1980. This kind of sudden demotion or omission of military officials is a noteworthy turn of events even in the light of the party's political bureau's Standing Committee member and the People's Armed Forces Minister, O Chin-u's current status and future move.

According to sources well-informed in the movement of upper levels of power in Pyongyang, O Chin-u has been criticized for some time because of his inadequacy in carrying out all of the military-related plans. And more recently, he is said to be in a state of long-term self-critical confinement. This is said to be why he didn't appear several months ago in an official meeting where he was naturally expected. A relevant point to be noted here is that Lieutenant General Kim Ch'ol-man, who had once been in charge of special military operations against South Korea and then purged, was restored as a general delegate in this election.

## Indications of Unprecedented Surfacing of Economic Specialists

From the withdrawal of those tasked with South Korean operations, which is another characteristic in addition to the above, we can infer that many problems exist in the area of South Korean operations. Chong Kyong-hui, who was in charge of it was degraded on the list of important officials and was demoted to a general delegate, and was already erased from the list of candidates for the party's Political Bureau's committee members; and Kim Chung-nin, who was long in charge of South Korea operations before Chong Kyong-hui, had also clearly withdrawn.

As outlined above, big personnel changes shown in the areas related to the military and South Korean operations are noteworthy, since they reflect political disturbances among North Korea's highest level leaders, and have forced them fundamentally to reexamine their military policies and South Korean operations up to now. In light of the fact that North Korea finds itself in a most difficult situation from repeated faulty policies in various areas such as the economy, foreign affairs, and South Korea operations, a full scale change in its future direction will probably be inevitable.

Another important characteristic related to the establishment of Kim Chong-il's power base in this election, however, is the surfacing of economic specialists. As a result of the death of Kim Il, Ch'oe Hyon, and O Paek-yong, the party ranks were generally shifted upward, and the surfacing of the following economic specialists was noteworthy: among them Hong Song-nam (Vice Premier and State Planning Committee Chairman), Kang Hui-won (Administration and Economic Guidance Chairman of the City of Pyongyang), Chon Pyong-ho (position unknown), Kim Yun-Hyok (No 1 Vice Premier), Kim Ch'ang-ju (Vice Premier and Agricultural Committee Chairman); in particular, the resurfacing of Yun Ki-bok (Central People's Committee's Economic Policy Committee's No 1 Deputy Chairman), who was rumored to have been purged, is judged to reflect the importance of North Korea's policy on the following measures, considering the fact that he was the primary planner of the rational management law, which was established and announced in September 1984.

Generally speaking, an important characteristic that has shown up in the party rank changes after the sixth party congress is the relative surfacing of practitioners and specialists and the demotion and omission of those with military backgrounds and those in charge of South Korean operations. The economic specialists' unprecedented promotion among all this is in line with the expansion of demands pursuant to the development of metallurgical and mechanical industries, and the solution to the raw materials and energy problems. This in addition to preparations for carrying out the Third 7-Year Plan. It is also clear at the same time that there is a need to expand the base of support for Kim Chong-il by promoting a speedy reconstruction of the depressed economy and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

## The Reality of Kim Chong-il's Power Base

Kim Chong-il's political activities have openly established his role as Kim Il-song's successor with his exercising "practical leadership" beginning in May 1981, and top level officials such as O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok and Ho Tam

have been mobilized in displaying Kim Chong-il's leadership capabilities. Ever since he appeared with Kim Il-song and O Chin-u at the Mt. Myohyang development site, Kim Chong-il's political activities have increased every year.

Needless to say, the fact that Kim Chong-il is accompanied by an entourage of many cabinet members, including the Administration Council premier and other powerful men in the military as his followers during official ceremonies or political events is to show off that North Korea is manipulated by Kim Chong-il, and it is motivated by the desire to solidify Kim Chong-il's power base.

Kim Chong-il's position today is that he is ruling North Korea as its true leader. Kim Chong-il is also called "the leader" like Kim Il-song. This fact is well supported by the phrase, "The world renowned politicians, together with hundreds of millions of people in this world, praise our leader and comrade as 'the great leader, or the leader of world revolution.'" (Pyongyang Broadcasting, 25 May 1986). He is moreover even praised as "Our Guide and Comrade who profoundly developed the chuche ideology and is also the originator of the chuche ideology, together with Kim Il-song." (Pyongyang Broadcasting, 25 May 1986).

All N. Korean propaganda media are praising him profusely, "Because of his presence our future seems to have been solved." By forcing General Yi Tu-ik to write the following editorial, he demonstrated that he even has a firm control over the military, which has been a vulnerable sector; "Comrade Kim Chong-il has guided us wisely so that the People's Armed Forces can properly carry out their heavy responsibilities." (Editorial by General Yi Tu-ik, People's Armed Forces, 24 April 1986). Furthermore, they have established a custom of foreign leaders who visit North Korea bringing gifts for Kim Chong-il.

In this way, Kim Chong-il's power base has almost perfectly consolidated his position as a maker and executor of both domestic and foreign policies. As to whether such an inheritance system can be maintained continuously, however, raises a lot of questions.

First, we cannot ignore Kim Chong-il's lack of qualifications as a leader. It is well-known publicly that he is not only ignorant of the world situation, including the Eastern European bloc, but he also tries to avoid even foreign visitors, and frequently remarks indiscretely that "South Korea is mine." He is very hysterical and capricious, and lacks self-control. He looks at things with black-or-white logic and is known as an impromptu figure who acts emotionally. Secondly, the legitimacy of Kim Chong-il's power raises an issue. Unlike the first revolutionary generation, he has neither the revolutionary experience nor any comparable accomplishments like the cadre members in their fifties and sixties; and his ability as an independent leader is yet unknown. This problem can be related to the example of Jiang Qing and Hua Guo Feng's loss of power after Mao Zedong's death in China. Thirdly, the internal conflicts within the political power are getting serious. There has been resistance to the buildup of an inheritance system, as well as signs of substantial resistance from the post-war generation. There is also the fact that discord and conflict between the existing system and the execution of new

policies for improving the ruling efficiency is evident. On the other hand, judging from the fact that there is already a conflict between communism and technical experts in the process of promoting the revolution and construction, the future of Kim Chong-il's power base may not necessarily be smooth.

#### Predicted North Korean Policies

As stated so far, the representative features of N. Korean politics during 1986 can be summarized as follows: continuing to model the entire society after the chuche ideology and an endless power reshuffle, the settlement of the economic crisis, and a close relationship with the USSR for strengthening its military power, and solving the problems associated with the Olympic games and operations in South Korea aimed at promoting extreme political chaos there. Among them, our concerns are focused on the prospect of establishing Kim Chong-il's power base and his policies.

In predicting future policies, it seems that North Korea will be carrying out a policy which emphasizes rationality and pragmatism while basically maintaining with firmness the succession of Kim Il-song's chuche ideology and revolutionary line. In other words, Kim Chong-il will follow Kim Il-song's footsteps as to method while, at the same time, gradually promoting an open policy. As for internal policies, it is predicted that he will emphasize the gradual opening up of economic systems, improve the people's living conditions and actively promote them while strengthening the political ideology education and the idolization of Kim Il-song. He will not stop mobilizing the people in various image fabrications and constructions, however. He will continue to promote the maintenance and strengthening of the control system.

In foreign policies, he will try hard to improve relations with Western nations, including the United States and Japan, and will actively initiate the import of advanced technology and foreign capital while maintaining the existing friendship with China and the USSR. In the South-North relationship, it is predicted that he will continue to develop the two-sided strategy with hard and moderate aspects while basically and strongly maintaining the revolutionary line toward South Korea.

In predicting the future of Kim Chong-il's power base, we can say in conclusion that it will disintegrate after "Kim Il-song's death." It could be replaced by a new political system of either collective leadership centered on the second revolutionary generation or a military-based ruling system, since his power base has numerous problems such as widening conflicts in internal power, distressful people's living conditions due to the economic crisis, his lack of qualification as a leader, the problem of the legitimacy of his power, and resistance from those omitted from the power reshuffle.

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